Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 35 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON. CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
8th February ..	Chakrata* ..	5582
15th " ..	Sardinia ..	6580
22nd " ..	Merkara ..	8285
1st March ..	Khiva ..	8947
8th " ..	A Steamer* ..	..
15th " ..	Somali ..	6712

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 1st and 15th March will be allotted on the 15th February. Passengers desiring to travel by these steamers are requested to obtain their priority certificates and forward them before that date to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
12th February..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1919		
10th February ..	Linga ..	Karachi and Coastal ports.
12th " ..	Palitana ..	Persian Gulf Ports.
14th " ..	Dwarka ..	Karachi and Gulf Ports.
19th " ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	26th Jan.	8th Feb.
Yenshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	4th Feb.	15th Feb.
Yokoppa Maru	No. 2 S. Tanaka	3078	4th Feb.	14th Feb.
Shinyu Maru	G. Konaka	3176	5th Feb.	16th Feb.
Tatsu Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3135	14th Feb.	24th Feb.
Tama Maru	Y. Yano	3042	18th Feb.	28th Feb.
Toyo Maru No. 2	O. Hayakawa	3018	25th Feb.	7th Mar.

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Heiru Maru	S. Miyaji ..	20th Feb.	5th March	Italy
Kenkon Maru	M. Kaneko ..	25th Feb.	10th "	Japan.
Inaho Maru	K. Nishikawa..	28th Feb	10th "	"
Kando Maru	N. Yanagi ..	4th Mar.	15th "	"

For freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow ing terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON.
Manager

Esplanade Road. Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.... £1,200,00

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Penang	Tavoy
Hankow	York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sells DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Bankin business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interes is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on th minimum monthly balance of not unde Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 43,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 60,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		MOJI (Japan)

The Bank has a large number Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened fo approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less tha Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may b ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager

P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street. Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances fro Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to Ma 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for th remaining six months. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowe which does hot amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,00
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in terest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. pe annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed o Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. pe annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,028	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jamma	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. G. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate if 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	20,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	20,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents Secretar.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan.

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

9, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 28 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 BALES DHOTEES OF THE BOMBAY UNITED MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Vadilal Purshottam and on account and at the risk of Seth Somchand Devcaran.

17 bales each 200 pairs Dhotees of the Bombay United Mills No. Suchinna 8 yds.

10 bales each 200 pairs Dhotees of the Bombay United Mills No. Suchinna 9 yds.

7 bales each 150 pairs Dhotees of the Bombay United Mills No. Suchinna 10 yds.

18 bales each 200 pairs Dhotees of the Bombay United Mills No. Mahananda 8 yds.

4 bales each 200 pairs Dhotees of the Bombay United Mills No. Mahananda 9 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES ENGLISH MADE SUPERIOR FINE WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Vadilal Purshottam.

10 cases each 150 pairs English made superior fine wh. Dhotees quality of No. 350 8/10 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES COLOURED GAGRAPATS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Jesangbhoy Monilal and on account and at the risk of Seth Tribhovan Narottamdas.

3837/44—8 packages each about 60 pcs coloured Gagrapats.

3855/56—2 packages each about 60 pcs coloured Gagrapats.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant at 3-15 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Chaganlal Bhaidas and on account and at the risk of Seth Narayandas Dwarkadas.

100 bales each 30 pcs. Japanese Sheetings No. C Dragoon.

100 bales each 30 pcs. Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Very Rich, Artistic Designed, Teak and Mahogany Polished Household Furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and other Well-known Makers, Cottage Piano by Knake, Set of Encyclopaedia Britanica, Phonograph with selected English Records, English and French Crockeryware, Platedware, by Elkington, Glassware from Treachers, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ground Floor of 2, Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, the very valuable artistic designed teak and Mahogany polished household furniture by well-knowa makers such as dining table for 6 persons, teakwood dining chairs, rich mirror Mahoganised sideboard, substantial dumbwaiter, set of Encyclopaedia Britanica, with rack, revolving bookstand, rich tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, phonograph with selected English records, substantial solid iron framed cottage Piano by Knake, rich mahoganised teapoys, artistic corner cabinets, cushioned chairs, English palm stands with brass pots, Bocara carpets, standing electric hall lamps, carved jardineer stands, rich umbrella stands, Saharanpore teapoys, cane verandah furniture, writing tables, iron single beds complete with mattresses, single glass door almyrahs, marble washing and dressing tables, hanging glass and panel door almyrahs, rich chival glass, solid lined basket, towel horses, boot racks, chest of drawers with mirrors, woollen carpets, door curtains with rods, selected pictures, table ornaments, English and French crockeryware, platedware by Elkington, glassware from Treacher, etc., etc.

The property of P. J. Brown, Esq., of Messrs. L. and I. Rappaport.

The property of another gentleman.

1 motor-car "Swift" make four cylindered four-seated English machine in working order.

1 Motor Bicycle B. S. A. make double cylindered with side-car in working order.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view four days before the sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th Feb., 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 325 BALES OF YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the shop of Mr. Vithaldas Bhawandas on Tamboli-ka-Pydhoni, by order of Messrs. The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of the following merchants:—

On account and risk of Mr. Chabildas Nathoobhoy.

150 bales yarn No. 12 The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd.; each 400 lbs. Flower tie photo ticket suitable for China.

On account and risk of Thakurlal Roodchand.

75 bales yarn No. 12 The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., each 400 lbs. Flower tie photo ticket suitable for China.

On account and risk of Mr. Vrichand Dalcharam.

50 bales yarn No. 12. The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., each 400 lbs. Flower tie photo ticket suitable for China.

On account and risk of Mr. Kantilal Himlal.

50 bales yarn No. 12. The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., each 400 lbs. Flower tie photo ticket suitable for China.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Wadi Godown No. 1, near Chanda Ramjee's Press by order of the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris Bombay Agency and on account and risk of the concerned.

About 105 full pressed bale saw gin Malkapur Chalisgaum, Khandesh Cotton.

13 Berars Loose Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Auction of Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water on Friday the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Mills, Gamdevi, on account of the Insurance Companies concerned:—

25 full pressed bales Cambodia and other cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A large quantity of loose mixing cotton.

A large quantity of Bondas and Ends.

A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SALT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Rahimtula Abdul Rahim, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in the Fort, on MONDAY, the 17th February, 1919 at 4 p.m. (B.T.), about 37,507 Bengali maunds of salt manufactured in Samwat year 1974 and lying now in the Navikhar, Kolekhar, Morabhathi and Vadagar salt pans at Bellapur Zilla on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Latiff Fakir Mahomed the defaulting purchasers thereof. Full particulars and conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the said Messrs Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, as also at the said office of the undersigned.

The salt pans are situate in Bellapur Taluka, where all the salt is open for inspection.

Further particulars as regards the salt can be ascertained from the said Messrs. Haji Rahimtula Abdul Rahim either at their pedhi in Chas Mohalla or at their pedhi in Sajaniral in Bellapur Taluka.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises at No. 102-104 Kalbadevi Road.

The building materials of a large building in the occupation of Dossee Walice, Messrs. Ardeshir and Co., James Manufacturing Co., and the Royal Photographic Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 10th Feb., 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Meadow Street.

SALE OF AN ARGYLE MOTOR CAR.

In pursuance of the Consent Decree made on the 3rd day of October, 1918, by the High Court of Bombay, in Suit No. 1257 of 1918, Abdul Latiff Fakir Mahomed versus Abdul Latif Shaik Hoosein, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Sale Rooms:—

One Argyle Motor Car No. 1156, 14 H.-P., 6 seater and landaulette body.

The car can be inspected at the showroom of Mr. Dadaseg Sajandeg Coachbuilder, at Sandhurst Road, near Umerkady Post Office, before the day of sale, and at the Office of the Auctioneers from 11 a.m., on the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th February, 1919.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Mesowa Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Autoliquid Veneer "A spray" plugs emery grinder, Duratedleather steel chairs, white zinc powder, soap filing cabinets, arm masts, steel typewriter tables, etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs BHAWANJI SHAMJI & Co., 214, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SINGLE-KEY SETS of Superior 4 Lever unpickable PADLOCKS having only one key and a duplicate to pass all the locks in the particular set. Sets of 6 PADLOCKS, 1½in. size Rs. 11/8, 2in. size Rs. 13/13, 2½in. size Rs. 18/6 p. set. Sets of 12 PADLOCKS 1½in. size Rs. 23, 2in. size Rs. 27-10 p. set.—E. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 597

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 231, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughe Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEBILITY of any descriptions and of any duration cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Three days' treatment sent free for trial. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square, P. O. Calcutta. 4B

ARE YOU TIRED OF DRUGS?—If so, why not consult Drugless Healer (from America), where all diseases cured by Natural Methods only. Viz—Special Exercise, Massage, Special diet, fasting and water treatment. Many satisfied. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 and other hours by special appointment. Address Dr. S. B. Madon, 297, Hornby Road, opp. Whiteaway, Fort. 801

MATRICULATION CANDIDATES—A Boon!—Success in History guaranteed! Excellent text with Matric Examination questions and answers, and a sketch of the Great War. A great help in Re. 1, post free. Order immediately to avoid disappointment. Ask for Abridged History by Boycington. T. P. BOYCE, Camp Belgaum, or V. B. KAMAT & Co., Ganpat Street, Belgaum. 529

LOST.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE of Competency of the first class (under the Bombay Boiler Act No. 887 of 1911, standing in the name of the undersigned has been LOST or MISLAID. Finder who will be rewarded with Rs. 10 should communicate with K. D. NEERKER, Tata Mills, Parel, Bombay. 742

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED for the Taj Mahal Hotel, several BARMEN, only experienced ones need apply to MANAGER. 782

WANTED GRADUATES and ACCOUNTANTS, experienced in mercantile line for Portuguese East Africa. Apply with testimonials to CASSAM KARMALLY and Co., 204, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi, Bombay. 675

WANTED—An OFFICE ASSISTANT, knowing typewriting: strong in English and correspondence work. Salary Rs. 40—5—60. Apply in own handwriting with testimonials, to Box No. 201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 780

WANTED for construction works outside Bombay a SHORTHAND TYPIST with knowledge of office work and accounts. Apply with full particulars stating salary required to the GENERAL MANAGER, The Andra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 759

WANTED A First or Second Class ENGINEER, for a large Oil Mill in the Mofussil, one having long experience in Hydraulic and Oil Mill Machinery preferred. Will have to act as Works Manager and control labour. Quarters on the premises given free. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 198, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 773

WANTED—An experienced man to take charge of the Bleaching Department of a big Mill. Must have complete knowledge of the working of Electrolysers and other modern plants, and capable of controlling labour. Very good prospects for a capable man. Apply with particulars as to salary, etc., to Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO. 793

WANTED for employment at the Mhow Wireless Station, a EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN MECHANIC; good knowledge of fitting and turning essential. Pay Rs. 120/- rising by annual increments of Rs. 6/- to Rs. 150/- per mensem with free quarters. Apply in person with certificates of previous employment to the undersigned. G. A. HOPKINS, Superintendent Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division. 787

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—TYPIST with good speed, only steady Gujarati Hindus need apply stating salary, etc., NAGINDAS and MANEKLAL, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle. 779

WANTED for a Solicitors' firm, a TYPIST knowing shorthand preferred and a GENERAL CLERK. Apply Box No. 203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 796

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGING and COPYING CLERKS. Apply in own handwriting stating experience, to Messrs. SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors 1, Hamam Street. 761

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Persian and a European lady teacher, qualifications not necessary. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, Princess High School for Girls, New Queen's Road. 789

WANTED A Hindu COMPOUNDER, easy work good prospects. Apply CHENIRAM JESRAJ, Kalbadevi, Bombay 788

WANTED AT ONCE—A SHORTHAND and TYPIST. Apply DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, No. 249, Hornby Road, Bombay. 718

WANTED—A smart TYPIST, well versed in correspondence, who must have good knowledge of Export and Import line. Apply with testimonials and salary to Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 791

WANTED.

WANTED—PUPILS to learn the art of self-defence Ju-jutsu). For terms apply between 12 to 6, 297, Hornby Road, opp. Whiteaway's, Fort. 801A

WANTED—Second hand FINISHING CALANDER and FOULDING MACHINE. Write The NARANDAS CHUNILAL SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, Gadag, M. S. M. Railway. 745

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Self Acting Rope Feed CIRCULAR SAW BENCH, 3 ft. by 3 ft., with a saw of 4 ft. diameter, quite new. Apply D. L. SASTRY & CO., Engineers, Madras. 659

FOR SALE—Two Portable STEAM BOILERS and MORTAR MILL in working order, having their nominal horse-power 8, Hydraulic pressure 80 and 60 respectively. See D. B. PEERMAHOMED, The Premier Mills, Parel. 777

FOR SALE.—CIRCULAR SAWS, 24, 30, and 36 inches; "Kenyon" Sheffield Superior temper warranted "Crown" Brand, Rs. 4-8-0 per inch. Immediate delivery. Ask ABDUL KADER SHARAFALLY & CO., Petit Building, opposite Bombay Bank. 770

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A newly built building, "VICTORY VILLA" at Tripal Road, Gamdevi, Single flat on each floor with eight bed rooms, side verandahs, balconies, baths, upto date sanitary arrangements and electric installation complete. Apply personally on the premises. 676

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PLATTS BROTHERS' MACHINERY FOR SALE.

4 Roving Frames, 128 Spindles each.
4 Roving Frames, 120 Spindles each.
2 Roving Frames, 112 Spindles each.

All frames are complete in working order.

Apply to:—

The AGENTS,
The Ahmedabad Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd.,
Shahpur,
AHMEDABAD. 726

NOTICE.

MR. SORABJEE PESTONJEE BANAJEE, who was salesman in my firm has left my services from the 1st instant. Any one dealing with him will do so on his own account and risk.

M. S. KHESHVALA.. 698

CENTRAL POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, NASIK.

THE next course of training for candidates for appointments as Sub-Inspectors of Police in the Bombay Presidency will commence at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, from the 1st July, 1919.

2. All applicants for admission must apply in person BEFORE THE 1ST APRIL, 1919, to the Superintendent of Police of the district in which they live, bringing with them their certificates of age and education. Applicants from Bombay City may apply to the Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Colaba. They must be 5 feet 5 inches in height and have a chest measurement of not less than 33 inches (deflated).

3. Applicants who are not already in Government service or who have less than three years' approved Government service must have passed the School Final or the Matriculation examinations and must be between 22 and 25 years of age. They must also have a good knowledge of English.

4. Applicants who have three years' approved Government service need not possess the qualifications mentioned in paragraph 3, but they must produce the written permission of their superiors to apply and also their service books.

5. The Inspector-General will personally inspect the applicants, who are recommended by Superintendents, on a date and at a place which will be duly notified to the applicants, and the final selection will then be made for the School.

6. A syllabus of the course of study, together with the rules regarding the admission of candidates to the School, will be found at pages 249—52 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 28th January 1919.

J. A. GUIDER,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.
Poona, 1st February, 1919. 793

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Broach City Municipality a Health Officer, possessing the degree of M.B.B.S. with B. Hy. or D.P.H. or special training in Hygiene and Epidemiology according to the syllabus approved in G. R. No. 216 dated the 15th March, 1913.

Others need not apply.

Salary Rs. 200-10-300. Selected candidates will be bound to serve the Municipality for two years.

Apply before the 1st March 1919, stating age, caste, residence with copies of certificates to the CHAIRMAN, SANITARY COMMITTEE. 442

WANTED.

Practical and experienced ROAD SURVEYORS, for Aligning and Supervising the construction of roads in Kanara District.

Must be quick and accurate workers and good draftsmen, preferably with a knowledge of Kanarese.

Salaries according to qualifications stating age, caste, experience, qualifications.

Applications to be forwarded with copies of testimonials to—

T. S. PIPE, Esq.,
Executive Engineer on Special Duty,
Forest Department,
Dharwar. 697

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of filling in the low-lying ground adjoining the school for the Blind at Tardeo Road will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, 1919.

The tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to anyone deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 8th February, 1919. 792

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TENDERS accompanied with the necessary earnest money for the supply of materials required for the use of the department will be received in the office of the undersigned up to 15th February, 1919. For further details please refer to "Mysore Gazette," detad 16th January, 1919.

S. D. IYENGAR,
Chief Electrical Engineer to the
Government of Mysore. 743

Crescent Brand.

B.M. & Co.

TRADE MARK.

BRUNNER MOND & CO., LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)

CHEMICAL MANFACTURERS.

Northwich, England.

Pure Alkali (Soda Ash.)
Crescent Alkali for Washing.
Crex Washing Powder.
Refined and Recrystallized Bicarbonate of Soda.
Caustic Soda.
Muriate of Ammonia in various forms including Salamac and Voltoids.
Carbonate of Ammonia.
Chloride of Calcium of high test.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Cook's Building, Hornby Road.

S. S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH"

S. S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH" has arrived, and CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed before being handled for Customs examination or otherwise, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick, Nixon & Co.),
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 800

NOTICE

IN VIEW of the fact that the Sarvajanik Education Society gets Rs. 200 every year from the Tapidas and Tulsidas Varajdas Fund for awarding prizes to the students in the Sarvajanik High School, it is proposed by the Managing Committee of the abovesaid Society to amalgamate the General Prize Fund started in 1903 by the late Mr. C. G. Shah with the General Fund of the Society. Subscribers to the said Prize Fund are therefore given this public notice and are requested to give their opinion in the matter in writing to the undersigned within three weeks from the publication hereof. Those who fail to do so within the given period, will be taken to be in favour of the proposal.

10th February, 1919.

J. R. JOGLEKAR,
Hon. Secretary,
Sarvajanik Education Society,
Surat. 795

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAMRAO ATMARAM TRILOKEKAR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. KISHORILAL HARDWAR. Any person having any claim or interest upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 23, Church Gate Street, and to the Collector of Municipal Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived and treated as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage, dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Anant Rushi Wadi, containing by admeasurement 627 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 590, Collector's New No. 2799, Old Survey No. 282, New Survey No. 417 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 4526 and 4527 Street Nos. 18-19.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1919.

RHAMBATA & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
754

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISMAIL ALI MAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. RAVJI PREMJI. All persons having claims against the said property, by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will, if any, be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Freehold land together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at 1st Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 3166, 3167, Street Nos. 1, 2 and bounded on the West by the property of Jatashanker Vaid, on the East by the property of Bhanji Gopal, on the North by a public passage and on the South by the porperty formerly of Ratanbai Merwanji Edalji Mistry and now of the purchaser, Ravji Premji.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1919.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
799

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTES. TATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DESAI DEVIDAS LAKSHMIDAS, of Bombay Hindu, property owner, who died at Bombay on or about the 8th day of December 1917. ..... Deceased.

Bai ZAMAKBAI, widow of the said Desai Devidas Lakshmidas, deceased, residing at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, without the Fort, the sole executrix named in the Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirty-first day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,

The 31st day of January, 1919.

Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
797

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MISTRI HAJEE SIDIK AHMED alias MISTRY HAJI SIDIK AHMED alias HAJI SIDIK AHMED, alias SIDIK AHMED MISTRY, late of Bombay, Cutchi Khatri Mahomedan Inhabitant, a building supervisor, residing at Bapu Khote Street in Bombay ..... Deceased.

AISHABAI, widow of Mistri Hajee Sidik Ahmed, of Bombay, Cutchi Khatri Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at 149-152, Bapu Khote Street outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Thirty-first day of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 31st day of January, 1919.

Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
798

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.

AND

In the matter of The GAEKWAD SUGAR WORKS AND DISTILLERY CO., LTD.

(In Liquidation.)

Dr. HARI WAMAN BHAT, of Poona, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sadashiv Peth, in Poona, by his constituted Attorney Moreshwar Damodar Bhat ..... Petitioner.

The CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or beore the 28th day of February, 1919, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to Mr. Shapurji Bomanji Billimoria of Messrs. Billimoria and Co., Public Accountants, the Official Liquidator of the said Company at his Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator or in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 5th day of March, 1919, from 12 to 3 p.m., in the noon at the said Office of the Official Liquidator, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1919.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
747

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HARILAL NATHALAL DESAI and ISHWERLAL TRIBHOWANDAS TREASURYWALLA have contracted to sell to our client, Mr. JOHANJI BHIMJI MATTANI, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereon or thereto, by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, bequest, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the same will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Improvement Trust Board's Dadar-Matunga Estate bearing plot No. 26, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house or structures standing thereon, situate lying and being on the North-West side of a 26 feet road, on the West of and parallel to the Vincent Road at Dadar without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, which has been computed to contain 622 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North-West by plot No. 21 of the Improvement Trust Board's Dadar-Matunga Estate, on the North-East by plot No. 25 of the Improvement Trust Board's aforesaid estate, on the South-East by a 26 feet road, on the South-West by plot No. 27 of the said estate and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under portion of New Survey No. 1257 and by the Municipality under F Ward No. 6665 and Street No. 235.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1919.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
741

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES TATA MILLS CHECKS DARJI CHHAP CYPHER 726.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 17th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, by order of The Tata Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Manaramji Visaji Cloth Merchants Shimoga:—

25 bales Tata Mills checks cypher 726 Darji Chhap each bale containing 60 pieces of 26 inch by 24 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 BALES PUNJAB COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 10th February, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba Sassoon Dock, in Messrs. Volkart Bros. Jetha on account of the Insurance Office the following goods:—

17 bales Punjab Cotton damaged by fire. R. R. 1454-24 of 5-12-18 out of 100 bales from Lahore to Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 C/S. FUSE BRIDGES, 5 AMPERES AND 5 CWTS. BARE COPPER WIRE NO. 16.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 10th February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties the following goods:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Power and Co.

5 cases Fuse bridges, 5 amperes on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. A. Khambatty and Co.

5 cwts. bare Copper wire No. 16.

AUCTION SALE OF 91 CASES BRASS EYELETS 16 COILS WIRE ROPES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Thursday, the 13th February, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms by order of the office concerned the following goods:—

91 cases Brass Eyelets Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

10 coils, Wire ropes, Strands 6 by 19, 2,500 ft., 3½ inch.

6 coils, Wire rope, Strands 6 by 12, 2,500 ft., 3½ inch.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th February, 1919.

WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 58 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SEWREE NEW ROAD.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O.O.C.J.
Suit No. 404 of 1917.

Halimabai, daughter of Ahmed Haji Joosab ..... Plaintiff.
vs
Rabiabai and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions of Popatlal Parbhudas, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the consent order dated the 30th day of January, 1919, made in the said suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following properties:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka, land or ground with the messuage, tenement and a chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sewri New Road, containing by admeasurement 499 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger plot of land registered under Collector's Old Nos. 94, 178, 184, New Nos. E-14233, E-14359, 14381, and New Survey No. 1C-2383, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under P. Ward No. 1278, (2) Street No. 206A, without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay all which premises are bounded on the East by the property of Peer Bawa Mia bin Mahomed, on the West by the Sewri New Road, and on the North by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, and on the South by the Old Sewri Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of vacant ground of Government Toka land or ground situate at Sewri Road, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 513 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Peer Bawa Mia bin Mahomed Sher, on the West by the property of Sarabai, widow and beyond that by the New Sewri Road, on the North by a passage and beyond that by the Pioneer Manufacturing Company and on the South by the Sewri Road, and which said land forms part of a larger plot registered under Collector's Old No. 246, New No. 1-14455, and New Survey No. 1A-2384, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under F. Ward No. 1259, Street No. 187.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Offices on Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 COILS GALVANIZED FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Firm concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned.

Ex. S. S. "Inhomaru."

8 Coils Galvanized flexible Steel wire Rope 6 by 19 wires, each 1,000 ft., Coil total nett weight 11,834 lb.

Circumference 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½ inches.

(Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days).

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH FEBRUARY, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the shop in the Dean Lane, Fort, off Hummum Street, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, platedware, fancy teapose, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered suit, glass silver cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano, file cabinets, handsome almyrahs handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapovs and tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, clothes and cane presses, easy chairs, writing table, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of late Mr. More and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th Feb., 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALE.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF 45 KEGS WIRE NAILS, DAMAGED BY SEA-WATER, EX. S. S. "CROSBY HALL."

Under instructions from the Insurance Co. concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 10th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

45 kegs Wire Nails, damaged by sea-water, ex. s.s. "Crosby Hall."

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF MATTINGS.

Under instructions from Deputy Controller of Transit Indian Munitions Board, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th Feburary, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at Haji Bunder, Sewree.

A large quantity of SANDLAI, PALMIRA, and DATE mattings, about 12,50,000 square feet, in small lots.

Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within 3 days.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF ABOUT 11,000 EMPTY OIL AND PAINT DRUMS AND EMPTY OIL TINS.

Under instructions from Assistant Controller of Oil and Paint, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th February, 1919, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at "O" Shed, Grain Depot, behind New Tank Bunder Railway Station, in small lots.

A large quantity of about 11,000 empty oil and paint drums of 5 gallons and empty oil tins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within 3 days.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th February, 1919.

SHORTHAND.

Like other Arts and Sciences, Shorthand is subject to the law of progress. Based on greatly improved scientific and analogical principles, the SLOAN-DUPLOYAN system saves a year's laborious study, ensuring highest efficiency and speediest results. Expert Individual or Postal Instructions for a fixed fee. Speed classes conducted. Proficiency Guaranteed. Send stamps for booklet.—CENTRAL CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, G. P. O. Box No. 124, Bombay.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES DUCK.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th February, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will by order of Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee, Attorneys for the vendors, sell by Public Auction at Vithalwadi at the baling press of Dossa Mussa and on account and at the risk of Sheth Chunilal Bhagwandas:—
22 bales Duck of Jacob Sasoon Mill No. W. A. each of 30 packages.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 BALES JAPANESE LONGCLOTH.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th February, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will by order of Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee, Attorneys for the vendor, sell by Public Auction at Vithalvady at the baling press of Dossa Mussa and on account and at the risk of Sheth Sanpatray Kedarnath:—
24 bales Japanese Longcloth No. 666 inches 38 by 38 yards.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th Feb., 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL:
The famous Star Artist:
HAYFORD HOBBS
In the Grand "Ideal" Picture Play:
"ASTHORE"
(in 5 Parts)
A beautiful Drama of love and the sea based on the fameus song "ASTHORE" of which, at least two million copies have been sold, according to the publishers, depicting the evils of Jealousy and describing what happened to a man who out of jealousy went to disfigure his opponent in love.
English Plot, English Ideas, English Acting, English Scenes, English Makers.
A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.
NOTE.—Tramway extended right up to the Corner Opposite Royal Opera House.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.
To-night
Brayant Washburn
IN A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY
"KIDDER & KO"
A Patheplay in 5 acts.
You remember Brayant Washburn in "21". This is even better.
PATHE GAZETTE
The best news film in the world.
TRANSPORT OF WOOD IN SWEDEN
Educational Pathe-color.
SOMEWHERE IN TURKEY
Comic by Luke.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."
Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee—Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m.
Extra Show—Every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Bombay's Most Centrally Situated, Comfortably furnished and elegantly finished Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)
presents during this week the first instalment of
THE UNIVERSAL AMAZING ADVENTURE SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring The Screen Idol
EDDIE POLO
together with one more episode of our current Mystery Serial
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
Also
A RIPPING COMIC
Three Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

A HIT!
OPENING CHAPTERS OF UNIVERSAL'S WHIRLWIND SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring the Dare-devil
EDDIE POLO
Together with TENTH EPISODE of
"WHO IS NUMBER ONE?"
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bombay is in a ferment!
The exposures of Germany's unparalleled perfidy and breach of faith, as narrated in Mr. Gerard's celebrated Book
"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY,"
have made, as expected, a tremendous impression on Bombayites.
The last two days an extraordinary demand for admissions to the Boxes and Stalls of the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
at has proved that
THE FILM HAS MADE A BIG HIT
Come and see the first 6 parts, and you will realise how utterly devoid of conscience German "Kultur" was four years ago.
Four Shows Daily:—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

The Man of Mystery and his equally wonderful invention
"THE MYSTERY SHIP"
runs at top-notch speed just now at the
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
This, the fifth Week, is cramful of soul-grippping incidents.
The Programme comprises the Universal Screen Magazine, a Cartoon Comedy, and also "The Scrapper", a 2-Reel Universal Drama, featuring Jack Ford.
Four Shows Daily:—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m.. (S. T.)
Have you found out who the Mystery Man is? What is the Mystery Ship? Try again—we give you a further opportunity to guess upto 21st instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 7.
S S Dwarka—McArthur Busreh via Karachi
Feb. 8.
S S Sardinia—Cadiz—Sydney January 10.
S S Linga—Cutbush—Karachi February 6.
S S City of Edinburgh—Morrison—Birkenhead January 7.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8.
S S Kenkon Maru No. 3—Okuba—Java.
S S Tosan Maru—Yumamato—Kobe etc.
S S City of Baroda—Haddy—Liverpool.
S S Chakrata—Handcock—London etc.
S S Barotsi—Swinney—Anjerhead (for order)
Feb. 9.
S S Clan Macbeolan—Robertson Liverpool via Malbar Coast Ports.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday steamer Dwarka for Persian Gulf.

S. S. City of Baroda:—The City Line steamer City of Baroda, 4,237 tons, Captain B. H. Haddy, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo.

S. S. Chakrata:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Chakrata, 3,601 tons, Captain A. R. W. Handcock, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for London via Aden, Suez, Port Said Marseilles, Gibraltar and Plymouth, with mail and a general cargo.

S. S. Barotsi:—The T. M. Company's steamer Barotsi, 2,619 tons, Captain G. Swinney, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Anjerhead (for order), with ballast.

S. S. Clan Macbeolan:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbeolan, 2,903 tons, Captain R. M. Robertson, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Malbar Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 8th February, 1919.

Shed	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination	Date*	Agents
PRINCES DOCK:					
A	Yoroppa Maru	2213	Kobe	15-2-19	N Y Kaisha
B	Hwahkun	1115	Suez	N F	H S Kazerad & Co
F	Tenshin Maru	3479	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
N	Palitana	1934	Busrah	N F	M M & Co
F	Shinrya Maru	3176	Japan	N F	N Y Kaisha
	80 ton crane Lanka	956	N F	N F	D R I M
HARBOUR WALL:					
	Mahanadi	849	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Ponani	552	N F	N F	B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK:					
1	Barbarigo	2821	Calcutta	11-2-19	M Italiana
4	Fanestrand	2120	Colombo	N F	Cox's Shipping Agency
7	Sofala	3486	N F	N F	M M & Co
12	Koranna	2267	Colombo	N F	W A Graham & Co
14	Linga	951	Karachi	10 2-19	M M & Co
16	Shunstar	1718	—	Bues	P G S N Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
3	Kingsmere.	3525	Marseilles	N F	W & A Graham & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
2	Ellora	2567	N F	N F	M M & Co
4	Devanha	4795	N F	N F	M M & Co
3	Sandakhan	1111	Busra	N F	D R I M
5	Cooeyama	3496	N F	N F	M M & Co
6	Dilwara	3450	China	13-2-19	M M & Co
7	Merkara	5197	London	22-2-19	M M & Co
11	City of Marseilles	5289	Liverpool via Karachi	17-2-19	K Nixon & Co
13	Tsinan	1400	Busra	8-2-19	R I M
14	Kepong	1522	Busrah	N F	D R I M
	Jetty End Lovalty	3082	N F	N F	T S Shapoorji
	B P Station Sardinia	4143	N F	N F	M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Jeddah	2923	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK:					
	Chakdina	3023	3 days	1-2-19	M M & Co
	Khosron	3780	10 days	8-2-19	T Morrison & Co

*Probable date of departure

IMPORTS.

Feb. 8.

S S Shinrya Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha—310 d/m bleaching powder, 176 cases porcelain, 84 cases cylander of ammonia, 51 cases glass tumblers, 78 cases glassware, 10 cases glass inkstand, 50 cases glass bottles, 5 cases gum benjamin, 54 boxes gum benjamin, 25 cases gum benjamin, 76 cases hardware, 620 boxes kerosine oil, 50 cases white camphor oil, 30 cases wine, 10 barrels wine, 1,203 bars iron, 835 bundles iron, 334 bales betelnuts, 15 cases peppermint, 80 bales cotton shirting, 18 cases stationery, 80 cases M C yarn, 15 bales canvas, 61 bales cotton shirting, 22 cases cotton hosiery, 13 cases cotton undershirts, 84 bales grey cotton drills, 8 bales whice shirting, 24 bales grey shirting, 11 cases cigarettes, 65 cases spun silk, 50 case silk goods, 34 bales coffee.

S S Barbarigo from Genoa, Agents Venica Steam N. Co—24 cases gum moslin, 5,031 bales loaf sugar, 20 cases empty oxygen cylender.

S S City of Marseilles from Liverpool, Agents K Nixon & Co—152 casks china clay, 5 cases glycerine, 5 bales 11 cases cotton piece goods, 4 bales dhoteos.

S S Dwarka from Busreh via Karachi, Agents, M M & Co—4 bales dates, 551 boxes dates, 333 bales almonds, 48 bales figs, 210 bales pestas, 42 bales raisins, 107 bales gum, 36 bales gum tragakanah, 16 bundles skins, 14 bundles carpet, 65 bales A seeds, 80 bundles cotton, 49 bundles wool, 10 cases sharkfins, 3 cases fishmaws.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 8.

S S City of Marseilles for Liverpool—200 bales cotton H Lalji & Co., 268 bales wool David Sassoon & Co Ltd., 72 bales wool E D Sassoon & Co.

S S Merkara for Middlesbro'—2,500 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison & Co Ltd.

S S Kingsmere for Marseilles—132 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Tosan Maru for Kobe—400 bales cotton Mitsui B Kaisha, 200 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co Ltd., 400 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Tenshin Maru for Kobe 400 bales cotton G Dossa & Co, 200 bales cotton M Kalyanmal.

S S Shinrya Maru for Kobe—550 bales cotton Yokohama Kuts Kasha, 300 bales cotton G Dossa & Co, 200 bales cotton B Pragji, 1,900 bales cotton Gosho Pabushiki Kaisha, 217 bales cotton N M K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Yerropa Maru for Kobe—400 bales cotton G Dossa & Co, 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 100 bales cotton B Pragji 100 bales cotton Sassoon J David, 800 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Shinrya Maru for Nagasaki—250 bales cotton N M K Kaisha, 200 bales cotton K Yoshikawa.

S S Shinrya Maru for Osaka—233 bales cotton N M K Kaisha, 350 bales cotton Yokohama Kuts Kaisha, 100 bales cotton K Yoshikawa.

S S Yerropa Maru for Osaka—2,300 bales cot. ton N M K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tenshin Maru for Nagasaki—100 bales cotton B Pragji, 200 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat & Co.

S S Yeroppa Maru for Moji—300 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat & Co.

S S Yeroppa Maru for Nagasaki—100 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat & Co.

S S Shinrya Maru for Moji—200 bales cotton Murajmal Motilal & Co.

S S Tenshin Maru for Hongkong—88 cwts sharkfins A Chagla & Co., 37½ cwts fishmaws 97 cwts sharkfins A Dhanji & Co., 150 bales grey cotton twist E D Sassoon & Co., 150 bales grey cotton twist David Sassoon & Co.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong—17 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Tenshin Maru for Shanghai—100 bales gery cotton yarn Tata Sons & Co.

S S Dilwara for Shanghai—25 bales cotton, grey twist J David.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain F. D. McArthur, arrived in harbour on Friday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and 10 cabine, and 117 deck passengers.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's Australian mail steamer Sardinia, 4,142 tons, Captain P. G. Cadiz, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Sydney, with mail, a general cargo, 14 cabine and 22 deck passengers, which port she had left on 10th ultimo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo, 9 cabin and 93 deck passengers, which port she had left on 6th ultimo.

S. S. City of Edinburgh:—The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh, 4,050 tons, Captain D. Morrison arrived in harbour on Saturday fom Birkenhead, via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 7th ultimo.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

The market in the absence of any news from Delhi regarding the Excess Profits Tax ruled quiet and unchanged, but with an under current of strength. Jute mill shares were not much in demand, but a fair number of transactions were reported in coal shares, the prices keeping on the whole very steady. The industrial section was well supported with buyers for favourite stocks in evidence.

Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Borrea 40/4, Bilbera 8/4. Burakur 51/4, Kasta (fully paid) 17/4, Koradih 13/12, Raneegunge 58, Samla Kendra 20/8, Sowardish 23/12.

Jute:—Alliance 537 s.l., Craig 14 prem, Gourepore 789 s.l., Howrah 31/4, Kamarhatty 558, Kanknarah 521 s.l., Reliance 33/9, Waverly (ord) 13/4.

Miscellaneous:—Buxa Forest Bye-products 12, Chekiel Industries 26/4, Crawford & Co. 11, Dunbar Cotton (prefs.) 122, Indian Standard Waggon (ord) 3 prem, Indian Iron and Steel 3, Tata Industrial Bank 1/4 prem.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74/4.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York Feb. 6th.

Futures at New York	Mar.	..	22.40—10
"	May	..	21.10—92
Spot Cotton at New York		..	25.90—1.30

New York, Feb. 7th.

Futures at New York	Mar.	..	21.47—93
"	May.	..	20.70—69
Spot Cotton at New York		..	25.00—99

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb. 8th.

				Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs.	..	Rs.	..
Cash Certificates	"	3,743-4	"	8,35,585-0
Total ..		3,743-4		8,35,585-0

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their report dated 9th January, 1919 state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £485,740 as compared with last week's return.

CURRENCY.

In this connection the Annual Statement issued by the Bankers' Clearing House on the 1st January, 1919, with regard to its operations is full of interest. The daily average clearing in 1869, the first year recorded, was £11,660,400 and has risen during the fifty years of the institution's activities to £69,728,600 in 1918. The increase has been most marked during the last decade. The grand total for the year 1869 was £3,626,396,000, whilst that for 1918 was £21,197,512,000. It is impossible to read these figures without realising the extreme importance which the cheque occupies in performing the function of a medium of exchange, nor can we overlook the valuable services rendered by this institution, in such quiet and unobtrusive fashion, to the trade of the Empire.

SILVER.

The commencement of the New Year has been accompanied by some activity in trade demand, but not of sufficient size to incommode the market, deprived, as it has been for some time, of competition from abroad, owing to the export restrictions which remain in force.

The Shanghai exchange has eased a little to 5s. 1d.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

For the first time since 1915, the amount of Indian Government Securities held in the reserve against Indian paper currency has exceeded 1,000 lakhs. During the intervening period the British Government Securities in the Reserve have been augmented by authority of the Indian Government. In view of this new departure, we include details as to how the fiduciary reserves are now composed.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation—14,473, Dec. 15; 14,577, Dec. 22; 14,709, Dec. 31.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion (within and without India)—3,543, Dec. 15; 3,347, Dec. 22; 3,213, Dec. 31.

Gold coin and bullion in India—1,968, Dec. 15; 1,968, Dec. 22; 1,968, Dec. 31.

Gold coin and bullion out of India—12, Dec. 15; 12, Dec. 22; 12, Dec. 31.

Securities (Government of India)—1,000, Dec. 15; 1,000, Dec. 22; 1,266, Dec. 31.

Securities (British Government)—7,950, Dec 15; 8,250, Dec. 22; 8,250, Dec. 31.

The stock in Shanghai on the 28th December consisted of about 20,700,000 ounces in sycee and 12,100,000 dollars, as compared with about 21,040,000 ounces in sycee and 11,800,000 dollars on the 21st ultimo.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.:—

Jan. 2—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Jan. 4—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Jan. 6—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Jan. 7—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Jan. 8— 48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Jan. 9—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average—48.4375d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate—5 per cent.

Bar Gold per oz. std.—77/9.

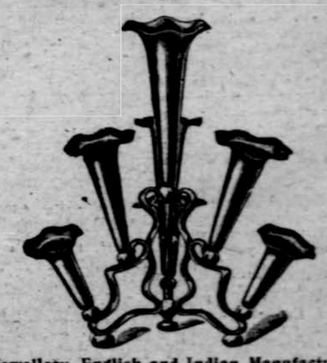
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE
Best English Lathes from 6 to 28
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lather.
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines.
Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 20 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Fazman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P.
For further particulars and prices apply to
E. K. PALIA & CO.
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

DONGRE'S Balamrit
THE CHILDREN'S TONIC
K. T. DONGRE & Co.,
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Japanese Arts AND Presentation Novelties AT Low Rates!
BESSHO & CO'S. STOCK-TAKING SALE 2020
Silk AND Cotton Goods AT Reduced Rates See them Yourself!

CHOLERA AND FLIES.
This nasty little Fly plays an important part in spreading Cholera, and Medical Authorities have been advising us to keep the Fly away to prevent the spread of the disease.
JAPANESE FLY TRAP
is the Most Simple, Silent and Showy article that exterminates Flies.
Price Rs. 8/8 and Rs. 10/8 each.
CAN BE HAD IN LARGE QUANTITIES FROM
THE JAPANESE MUSEUM
opp. Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Up-to-date Fashionable Home for buyin Presentation Articles

All Sorts of Jewellery, English and Indian Manufactured Silverware, Electroplated and Leatherware, Cutlery, Walking Sticks, etc., etc.
CAN BE HAD FROM
JHAVERI Bros. & Co.
BARIA MANSION, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

1ST DAY OF THE BIG MEETING.

CALDERVALE WINS THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.

The sporting public, who mustered strong at Mahaluxmi on Saturday to witness the holding of the 1st day of the Bombay races, was treated to a fine afternoon's sport. Every available space was occupied and the totes did brisk business. In spite of the big crowd there was no crush before the totalizator windows and this is a matter of great satisfaction as in the past it was a great hardship to approach the totalizator windows. It was remarked that the number of people in khaki was not so numerous as during last season. A few convalescent soldiers were to be seen in the stands. Many ladies were present and some fine frocks were seen a fact that goes to show that we have, now emerged from the dark and anxious days of the great struggle. Among the important events that were run yesterday were the Bombay City Plate with the fine prize of Rs. 15,000 to the winner and Rs. 5,000 to the second and the Innovation Plate which gave Rs. 12,000 to the winner and Rs. 4,000 to the second. Both these events were for horses.

Proceedings started with the Fort Plate in which 13 horses ran in a mile race. It was a Lightweight handicap in which Memento who has been running very consistently this season carried 9-10 and Mintspear the bottom weight 6-7. Mementos who was again considered a moral in this race was beaten by Hunyadi, a very good miler, in a canter. Memento who succumbed under the weight could only come 5 lengths behind the win. [illegible] secured third place. It would [illegible] as much as Adelaide, who [illegible] can do even with a [illegible] So long that her [illegible] it a waste of corn [illegible] for the turf, she will [illegible] the company in which she

The Dealers Plate which followed was also a mile event for Arabs. It was a terms race, W. A. reduced 14lbs., with penalties. In this race White Silk carried top weight 9-8 and Ayr Laddie the bottom weight 6-7. With the exception of Good Luck, Dartmoor, Nawabzada and Red Cross, who were ponies, all were horses in this race. Collingwood was installed favourite, though the distance was not to his liking, Red Cross next in demand and a good inquiry after Dartmoor and Earl who it was whispered was a good thing. Earl won the race in convincing beating Collingwood easily and Portcullis who is a good and promising three year old. The ponies, good as they are, were smothered by these horses once they started to gallop properly. Earl won the Second Dealers' Plate last season in Bombay. She is only 3 years old and from the manner he won his race yesterday, no doubt is entertained that he is destined to become a redoubtable animal in the Arab class. Portcullis also is said to be an animal of very promising qualities.

The Importers' Plate of 1½ miles for horses was a pretty race, all through. A field of eleven ran with Cyanite 9-12 a hot favourite. They were sent to a good start in which Rordenham had an advantage from the beginning. He looked a winner till near home where Screamer drew out and beat him by ¾ length, while Gunning and Philanthropist were not far behind.

Great interest was evinced in the Innovation Plate in which eleven fine performers took part. Quarryman was installed second favourite to Verge. Poignant, Symrex, of Calcutta famefi and Tootsie and estwhile famous sprinter, were also strongly in demand. Poignant ran disappointingly. Tootsie, who it was said had given a splendid gallop, was never in the race and Verge succumbed under his heavy import. Quarryman won the race in fine style from Forfeit Lass. In this race the three horses of Mr. M. Goculdass figured in the picture as second, third and fourth. Quarryman who was a first class performer at home is in India since last year. He ran poorly in Calcutta where he was not yet ready. He is now in fine mettle. and is sure to win one or two big races again.

At 5-10 p.m. was run the biggest event of the day—the Bombay City Plate—in which a decent field of nine ran this year. For many years now this race attracted very few entries and the field was generally poor. Brendan was passed round as the best of the lot and he certainly appeared so during the greater part of the journey. He was prominently in front from the start till near the grand stands when Calder Vale, splendidly ridden by Barnett, collected him and the two made a great race home. Great excitement prevailed and the verdict went in favour of Calder Vale who won by a neck. Brendan, though beaten was not disgraced as he fought it out most gamely. Ardvreck, who was considered by many to be most dangerous deemed to have run very erratically. He placed third but it is the opinion of many that he might have won the race by lengths if his running was not so erratic.

Dori won the Brogme Plate easily from Fine Trout. Dori late Patch was considered one of the fastest horse of his class for five furlongs. He only won a race of six furlongs in Calcutta but those who saw him there said that he would be hard to beat in a five furlong event.

The last race of the day was a six furlong event for Arab sprinters. Diamond Ring and Warminister the two favourites, failed to place. Four Aces and Mechanic both from the same stable dead heated for first place. Khundil who was also strongly supported could only manage to come fourth. In this race Battle Axe paid the handsome dividend of 23 to 1 for place.

We notice with pleasure that General Nawabzada Obaidullah Khan, who is a great supporter of the sport here, has started racing again. We believe he abstained from running his horses last season owing to the seriousness of the War. He celebrated his return on Saturday by winning the Dealers' Plate with his fine Arab horse, Earl.

Owing to the strike which is still going on the military is obliged to station at Mahalaxmi in case of emergency. On approaching the circle on Saturday one was surprised to see a number of lorries almost blocking the entrance to Clerk Road, the only road that leads to the Race Course. Jacob Circle is wide enough to shelter these lorries elsewhere on a race day. On Saturday the presence of these huge conveyances obstructed the traffic so much that one wonders how the police could tolerate such a state of affairs. The public has a right to complain about this. We noticed that a similar nuisance was commented on in the columns of our morning contemporary a few days back. The military seem to ignore such complaints.

We have been asked to say that some people find trouble with the Tote operators in many ways. A member of the Turf Club told us on Saturday that he has to report to Mr. Brown, the Manager of the Tote, an operator to whom he gave Rs. 40 for four tickets but who maintained that he only gave thirty. It is not the first time that we have heard of such complaints. At certain windows the operators it appears, refuse to sell tickets. On Saturday this caused annoyance to many people who threatened to report the matter to the authorities. It is stated that some of these operators are very insolent.

Details:—

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile
Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr. A. Hope's HUNYADI, 8-11, A. Harrison 1
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's MEMENTO, 9-10, Trenoweth 2
Mr. T. Tejpal's ADELAIDE II, 6-12, Purtoosingh 3
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's SANTICOLA, 8-6, Barden 4
Mr. Downes' Serbia, 9-0, Barnett 0
Mr. Downe's Serbia, 9-0, Barnett 0
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's Decorum, 8-11, Easton. 0
Mr. Guthrie's Renette, 8-9, Bowley 0
Mr. Guthrie's Fugle Lady, 7-8, Buckley ... 0
Mr. Arnold's Nice Bird (late Sentimentalist) 7-8, Meeking 0
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Saunterer, 7-6 Rose 0
Mr. Toogood's Loch D, 7-4, Japheth 0
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Mintspear, 6-7, Northmore 0
Did not run:—Mousme, Rare Ruby.
The Race.—After a little delay for which Nice Bird was mainly responsible, they were sent away to a fair start. Hunyadi at once assumed command from Memento and Fugle Lady. At the second furlong Fugle Lady retired, Hunyadi then entered the straight 3 lengths ahead of Memento who was 8 lengths in front of the rest of the field. When Harrison urged Hunvadi he responded very readily and won pulling up by ¾ lengths, Adelaide finished fast placing ½ of a length behind Memento. 1 length between third and fourth. Favourites Memento, Claim A. Trainer T. Harrison.
Time—1 min. 40 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 58-8; Places Rs. 20, Rs. 17, Rs. 27-8.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000. For Arabs. W. A. reduced 14 lbs.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's EARL, 8-2, Harrison 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's COLLINGWOOD, 9-8 Bowley 2
Mr. Heath's PORTCULLIS, 6-11, Purtoosing 3
Messrs. Dara Cownsjee and Arnold's RED CROSS, 9-4, Hardy 4
Mr. Ali bin Talib's White Silk, 9-3, Ruiz. 0
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Jawad, 6-11, Japhet. 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Palermo, 7-12, Lynch. 0
Mr. R. S. S.'s Dartmoor, 9-4, F. Templeman 0
Mr. Leonard's Nawabzada, 8-10, Trahan ... 0
Aga Coochick Shah's Longboat, 8-3, Rose ... 0
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Look Out, 6-11, White 0
Mr. Ebrahim Gazzee's Good Luck, 7-13, Buckley 0
Mr. J. N. DeSouza's Investor" 7-12, Northmore 0
Mr. D. C. Cooper's Ayr Laddie, 6-7, Omerkhan 0
Did not run:—Red Prince and Rainbow.
The Race:—With the uplifting of the tapes White Silk jumped out, pursued by Collingwood and Red Cross, Dartmoor was running fourth, Earl Handy in the bunch with Portcullis, there was no change for the first 6 furlongs, here Earl began to improve his position and was third as the field came into the straight. White Silk dropped out at the turn, Collingwood taking command for a short time till the second enclosure stands when Earl drew level, and won with something to spare by 1½ lengths, Portcullis was a short head behind Collingwood, 1½ lengths. Favourites, Red Cross and Collingwood.
Time.—1 min. 50 4/5 secs.
Trainer T. Harrison.
Tote paid Win Rs. 82; Places Rs. 27, Rs. 21, Rs. 59-8
THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Winner Rs. 4,500; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs. 800. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
Mr. H. F. Petit's SCREAMER, 9-12, Bowley 1
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's BODENHAM, 7-11, Northmore 2
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's GUNNING, 9-5, Rose. 3
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's PHILANTHROPIST, 7-7, Lynch 4
Mr. R. R. S.'s Cyanite, 9-12, F. Templeman. 0
Mr. T. M. Thaddeu's Red Quill, 8-11, Ruiz. 0
Mr. Guthrie's Royal Ambition, 8-6, Buckley. 0
Aga Coochick Shah's Birthday Clothes, 8-2, Barden 0
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Bright Bird, 8-1, Booden 0
Mr. A. Hope's Kim III, 7-8, Easton 0
Mr. R. H. Ghagan's Javelin (late Bed. spread), 7-0, Lynch 0
The Race:—As they came in view Birthday Clothes, Red Quill and Bodenham were the leaders. There was no change in the positions at the 1 mile post, the 7 furlong post and 6 furlong post, here Philanthropist joined the leaders, and Screamer appeared to follow leisurely behind. At the 3 furlong post Birthday Clothes fell back, Red Quill followed suit at the 2nd furlong post, Bodenham entered the straight first with Philanthropist a chis girths, the pair were callared by Screamer before to grand stands who won handsomely by ¾ length, ¼ length. Gunning came out of the bunch to place third ¾ length between 3rd and 4th. Trainer
Time—2 mins. 39 3/5th secs.
J. K. Irani, Favourites, Cyanite, Red Quill.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 109/8; Places Rs. 35, Rs. 24, Rs. 36.

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Winner Rs. 12,000; Second Rs. 4,000; Third, Rs. 2,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.
Mr. R. R. S.'s QUARRYMAN, 9-0, F. Templeman 1
Mr. M. Goculdas's FORFEIT LASS, 7-2, Partoosingh 2
Mr. M. Goculdas's TAGAMOR, 7-8, J. R. Flynn 3
Mr. Goculdass VERGE, 8-13, Huxley 4
Messrs. J. Sqeleton and Peechey's Llangeinor 8-12, Collis 0
Mr. P. C. Ramshaw's Poignant, 8-11, Ruiz 0
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's Necessity, 7-12, Northmore 0
Mr. K. Shinde's Black Walnut, 7-10, Lynch 0
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's Symrex 7-9, Rose..... 0
Mr. Gutherie's Tootsie, 7-2, Harrison 0
Mr. Guthrie's Anthracite, 7-2, Japheth..... 0
Did not run:—Silver Balm, Triple Alliance.
The Race:—A very poor start was witnessed from which Forfeit Lass derived the clearest advantage. Poignant drew level at the 5 furlong post and the pair raced abreast till the 2nd furlong post, where Poignan showed signs of distress, Tagamor who was running third, the whole way joined his stable companion at the turn, Forfeit Lass parted company in the middle of the straight and looked a possible winner but Quarryman soon arrived on the scene at a tremendous pace to win an interesting race by a length. Verge placed fourth behind his stable companion, ¾ length, 1 length. Trainer Byramjee Rustomjee. Favourite Verge.
Time:—1 min. 15 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 58; Places Rs. 26-8, Rs. 44, Rs. 67-8.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Winner Rs. 15,000; Second Rs. 5,000; Third Rs. 3,000.
Mr. Guthrie's CALDER VALE, 8-5, Barnett 1
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's BREENDAN, 7-10, Harrison 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ARDVRECK, 7-10, Lynch 3
Mr. Guthrie's SAMPIER, 7-10, Buckley ... 4
Mr. Guthrie's Thunder, 8-10, Bowley 0
Mr. R. R. S.'s Bachelor's Wedding, 8-10, Templeman 0
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Oros, 7-10, Rose 0
Mr. Theo Walsh's Eagle's Nest, 8-5, Barden 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Cairngillan, 7-10, Purtoosing 0
Did not run:—St. Quin.
The Race:—From an excellent start Brendan set the pace, followed by Cairngillan and Ardvreck. At the 7 furlong post, Cairngillan gave up the contest, leaving Brendan and Ardvreck with the lead, there was no change for the rest of the journey. In the straightre. Bendan looked a winner, until Calder Vale well ridden came out of the bunch with a fast run to snatch the verdict by a neck, ½ lengther, 1 length. Sampicr placed fourth with a late. Favourites Oros, Bendan. Trainer A. Templeman.
Time:—2 mins. 6 3/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 46-8; Places Rs. 45; Rs. 14-8, Rs. 20-8.

THE BROGME PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.)
Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 800; Third Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's DORI (late Potch) 7-10, Rose 1
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's FINE TROUT, 9-12, Harrison 2
Mr. J. K. Irani's ARLES, 7-6 Lynch 3
Messrs. Davetil and Page's HIGHFIELD LADY, 8-9, Buckley 4
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's Dollet, 9-0, Borden. 0
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Foxter, 8-10, H. J. Meeking 0
Mr. Noble's Checkmate, 8.10, Burn 0
Mr. G. Molin's Peach Melba, 8-8, Trahan. 0
Mr. R. R. S.'s First Exchange, 8-4, Collis. 0
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Motor Wrap 8-4, Ruiz 0
Mr. Guthrie's Meridian, 8-3, Bowley 0
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's JAPONETTE 8-1, Barnell 0
Mr. Pitt's Impecuneous, 7-9, Easton 0
Mr. Heath's Lucky Thought, 7-4, Meekings 0
Did not run:—Hello Kells, Little Eve.
The Race:—As soon as the barrier was released Motor Wrap went to the front with Fine Trout and Arles at her heels. Dori was fourth. Before reaching home Dori challenged the leaders and sailed away an easy winner by 3½ lengths. Fine Trout was 1½ lengths in front of Arles, ½ length. Trainer B. C. Ramshaw. Favourites Motor Wrap, Fine Trout.
Time—1 min. 1 sec.
Tote paid Win Rs. 76; Places Rs. 25-8, Rs. 19, Rs. 27.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Distonce 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Winner Rs. 4,500; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs. 800. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.
Mr. M. Goculdass' FOUR ACES, 8-5, Harrison 1*
Mr. M. Goculdass' MECHANIC, 6-11, Purtoosing 1*
Messrs Ahmed Hazarny and Holme's BATTLEAXE, 7-2, White 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's KHUNDIL, 9-2, Ruiz. 4
*Dead heated.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Durban, 9-12, Bowley. 0
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's Defender, 8-9, Malone 0
Mr. R. R. S.'s Anaiza, 8-0, Collis 0
Mr. E. F. L. De Soysa's Lord Roseberry. 7-12, O'Brien 0
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's FURY, 7-6, Easton 0
Mr. Downe's Diamond King, 7-5, Rose 0
Mr. Noble's Warminster, 7-5, Northmore. 0
H. H. Maharanee of Cooch Behar's Union Jack, 7-2, Meekings 0
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Najdi, 7-2, Lynch ... 0
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's Towdry, 7-2, Japheth 0
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and Mahomed Shaffi's Taj, 6-7, Dhondy 0
Did not run:—Powder Puff and Angier.
The Race:—Mr. Goculdass' pair showed out as soon as they were sent away from Khundil, Anaiza and Lord Roseberry. Mechanic was running in front with Four Aces second and Khundil third Durban was last. In the straight Four Aces increased his pace drawing level with Mechanic in front of the grand stands, the pair ran abreast to the winning post, the Judge could not stptrate them. Battleaxe rushed strongly deoriving Khundil even of third place. Dead heat, ½ length, head. Trainer Hoyt. Favourite Khundil.
Time.—1 min. 24 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 55 on Four Aces; Place Rs. 38.
Tote paid Win Rs. 56 on Mechanic; Places Rs. 71-8, Rs. 242.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Entries for the above Tournament close on Wednesday the 12th February 1919. Play will commence on Monday 17th February and the matches for each day will be advertised in this paper. The courts at Queen's Road will be open for practice by competitors on Saturday and Sunday 15th and 16th February.

CALCUTTA RACES.

6TH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

The Calcutta Sixth Extra Meeting took place to-day when the executive presented a short card of six events, one being a hurdle race. In this Irish Recruit fell and was so badly hurt that he would have to be destroyed. It was a day of upset, the only favourite to come was Toyline, who started at a prohibitive price. Mr. Bartleet scored two wins, the first with Bedtime and then with Cauldron. There were no exciting finish to-day except in the Poincare Plate in which the judge was unable to divide Misrilal and Green Boy for the first place and Principal Girl who finished third was close up. There was a very large attendance at the races and speculation was very keen. The weather, however, has been giving signs that the cold weather is about to end.

KUT PLATE.—Distance 2 miles over flights.
Mr. Raikut's CASTLE VITE, 9-6, Clarke ... 1
Mr. Jones' CHINA EGG, 9-4, (car 9-5), Pardwn 2
Mr. Donetil's VAIN JANE, 9-8, Barker ... 3
Also ran:—Silver Lining, 9-5; Irish Recruit, 11-0 (fell); Lesto, 10-13; Carpe Diem, 10-4; Dont Worry, 9-7; Tarfoot, 9-6.
Betting:—Twos Irish Recruit, sixes Silver Lining and Vain Jane, eights Castle Vite and Carpe Diem, longer prices others.
Tote paid:—Rs. 119 win; Rs 29, Rs. 67 and Rs. 19 places.
The Race:—Silver Lining showed the way to China Egg, Vain Jane and Carpe Diem, Lesto being last. Vain jumped the first flight. Dont Worry refused at the second and Irish Recruit fell later at the mile post. Vain Jane wrested the lead from Silver Lining but both of them tiring, badly Castle Vite and China Egg passed them. Won by 1½ lengths, 6 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—3 mts. 46 4/5 secs.

R. A. F. PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Galstaun's TOYLENE, 8-7, Pullin 1
Mr. Taylor's LITTLE SINI, 7-7, Melson ... 2
Mr. Davetil's CYLARITY, 8-6, Harrison ... 3
Also ran:—Marna, 9-11; Polly Darling, 7-0.
Betting:—7 to 4 on Toylene, threes Cylarity, sixes Little Sim, fifteens rest.
Tote paid:—Rs. 19 win; Rs. 14 and Rs. 19 places.
The Race:—Little Sim took up the lead from Marna then Cylarity with Toylene last. It was no race, however, as Toylene came through and cantered an Tasy winner by 3½ lengths, 3 lenghts between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 mt. 3 4/5 secs. Pally Darling did not come under starter's orders.

THE BRUGES PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Soutar's WHITE SAPPHIRE, 7-1 (car 7-6), Walker 1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's NAPLON, 8-5, McCall 2
Mr. Dees' TUFA, 8-4, Harrison 3
Also ran:—Fairy Dream, 7-8 (car 7-9); St. Bawn 9-5, Frisette 9-4, Vanity Box 9-3, Talcum 8-13, Andversford 8-5, Chert 8-4, Shwe Dine 8-2, Braggart 8-0, Idle Will 8-0, My Ivy 7-11.
Betting:—Fours Braggart and Tufa, sixes Frisette and Talum, tens White Sapphire, longer prices others.
Totalizator's paid:—Rs. 86 win, Rs. 31, 82 and Rs. 23 places.
The Race:—Off a good start Chert and Idle Will showed out prominently then came Fairy Dream and My Ivy, Tufa and Talcum were towards the tail. A great race ensued all up to the straight. White Sapphire winning comfortably half a length between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 min. 27 3/5secs.

POINCARE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Thaddeus' MISRI LAL, 7-9, Young... 1
Mr. Soutar's Green Boy, 8-13, Walker (dead heat) 1
Messrs. Sewan and Hilliard's PRINCIPAL GIRL, 7-10, (car 7-12) Pullin 3
Also Ran:—Star of India 9-11, Pantomine 9-4 Margreen 8-11, (car 8-13), Reigning Star 7.12, (car. 8-4), St. Vigrant 7-3, Wheaten 7-2, (car. 7-4).
Betting:—7 to 4 Green Boy, threes Star of India, sixes Reigning Star, eights Mergeen and Principal Girl, longer prices others.
Totalizators paid:—Rs. 75 and Rs. 15 to win, Rs. 40, Rs. 15 and Rs. 21 places.
The Race:—St. Vagrant brought them along with Misri Lal second and Green Boy third, Whetten was last and Principal Girl second last. St. Vagrant compounded in the run for home and great race ensued between Misri Lal, Green Boy and Principal Girl, the two first passed locked together half a length in front of Principal Girl.
Time—1 min. 28 3/5 secs.

ALLENBY PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles.
Mr. Bartleet's BEDTIME, 8-2, Walker... 1
Messrs Swan and Hilliard's SENATOR, 8-1, Pullin 2
Mr. Coningham's THE ROCKING HORSE, 8-13, Burrett 3
Also Ran:—Little Star 8-13, Nancy O'Neil 8-5, Midsand 7-0.
Betting:—5 to 4 on Senator, fours Little Star, sixes Bedtime, eights Rocking Horse, twelves others.
Totalizators paid—Rs. 82 win, Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 places.
The Race:—Bedtime made every post a winning post and won by 1½ lengths, 1 length between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—3 minutes 9 1/5 seconds.

BRUGES PLATE—Divisions 1—2.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Bartleet's CAULDRON, 8-5, Marland. 1
Mr. Soutar's MYRIAN, 8-7, Walker 2
Mr. Thomas' JACK, 8-12, White 3
Also ran:—Wolfram 8-6, Pagani 8-3, One Too Many 8-10, Sunny Time 8-8, Downey Bay 8-2, Barsen 8-1, Gentle Stxon 8-1, Watch Tower 8-0.
Betting:—Twos Wolfram, threes Jack, fives aganini, seven to twenties others.
Totalizators paid—Rs. 100 win, Rs. 23 and Rs. 24 and Rs. 26 places.
The Race:—O: a good start Gentle Saxon and Sunny Time brought others along who in their turn were led by Myrian and Jack. These were having it out among themselves when Cauldron came very fast and setting their pretensions won easily by ½ length, ¾ length between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 minute, 29 3/5 seconds.

FAMINE IN GUJRAT.

BHATIA VOLUNTEER CORPS' RELIEF FUND.

The Bhatia Volunteer Corps have organised a relief fund for supplying clothes, old and new, without the distinction of caste or creed to the deserving poor of Gujrat, Cutch and Kathiawar. This band of patriots has taken this self-imposed task in right earnest and have already collected a round sum of nearly Rs. 1,00,000. They have issued a circular appealing for further help, and hope to realise substantial contributions from the charitable public of Bombay to carry out this humanitarian task. As the area affected by famine is very large, the public will, we hope, send their mite to the Honorary Secretaries, Relief Fund (Bhatia Volunteer Corps), Sukhadwalla Buildings, Bombay.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY. 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1428-17—Wadia G and Co, Gangaram Assaram a firm v Jethmal Ramdayal, Mulla and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

270-18—Shamrao M and H. Messrs Lowji Hemraj a firm v Messrs Jivanlal Manilal and Co a firm, Captain and V. Part heard.
274-18—Payne and Co, Khatizabai widow and ors v Sorabji Hormusji Wadia, Sham M and H.
294-18—Jam R and D, Tulsidas Tejpal v Karsen Ramji Kalyaniwala, Payne and Co.
302-18—Man H M and Co, Motar Ramji v Perozshaw Shapurji Unwalla, Pandia and Co.
363-18—Wadia G and Co, Langley Billimoria and Co a firm v Haji Gani Sumar a firm, Mer K and Co, Hiralal Th and Co.
311-18—Khandwalla and Co for pauper, Hamfatien widow and ors v Tai Mahomed Jamal, In person.
344-18—Ard H D and Co, Kooverji Jamsetji and Co a firm v Kanji Jadurji and Co a firm, Captain and V.
326-18—Bhim and Co, Messrs Chandulal Manilal and Co a firm v Bhimji Meghji, Saref and D.
554-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Valji Bhanji a firm, Mehta D and L.
90-18—Unwalla P and P, Haji Aboo Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Abdul Latif Shaik Hoosein, Daph F and D.
391-17—Kharas and Co, Gyanchand Sitaram firm v The Marwari Coal Trading Co a firm, Ard H D and Co.
120-16—Payne and Co, Akberally Tajbhai Thaverbhai v Essoofally Jivaji and anr, Captain and V. Payne and Co.
673-17—Ard H D and Co, Khursetji Jamsetji Sethna v Van Ranna Ellappa Balaram and anr, Pandia and Co.
377-18—Captain and V, Alimahomed Virjibhai v Sha Nandlal Vraj Vallabhdas, Amin and Desai.
391-18—Dastur and Co, Narbheram Pragji a firm v Jagabhai Dalpatbhai a firm, Amin and Desai.
425-18—Ard H D and Co, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v Messrs Bhukandas Motilal and Co a firm, Pandia and Co.
432-18—Mans H M and Co, Manchershaw Palanji Sethna v S Spinner and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.
1412-17—Pocha and Co, Nazerally Shamsuddin v Malwas and Co a firm, Mer K and Co.
1124-17—Moti and Devidas, Messrs † Roy and Co a firm v Messrs Surana Dalal and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.
454-17—Wadia G and Co, Nowroji Rustomji Wadia v The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.
285-18—Tyabji D and Co, Meghji Purshotam v Narsey Meghji and others, Amin and Desai.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

1165-17—Payne and Co, Allibhai Mitha v Balchand Kundanmal a firm, Daphtary F and D, Part heard.
1439-17—Jam R and D, Messrs Mangaldas Chimanlal and Co a firm v Jehangir Framji Joshi, Jeh G and B, Settled.

SHORT CAUSES.

975-18—Mal M R and Co, Tikamchand Nemichand and ors v Laduram Pirehand and ors.
1914-18—Mehta D and L, Haridas Rowji v Messrs A P K Fakirmahomed and Brothers.

LONG CAUSES.

1398-17—Pandia and Co, Sha Kersi Meghraj Sha Malsey Pacharia and ors, Dik M and K, Patell and Ez.
349-18—Surveyor and Co for a pauper, Bai Laxmibai v Ramkrishna Gopal Kan, Amin and D.
367-18—Payne and Co, Messrs Dilsizian Freres a firm v Messrs J A Grant and Co a firm, Daph F and D.
368-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Mathuradas Morarji a firm v Messrs D Satyanarayan a firm, Meh D and L.
292-18—Ard H D and Co, Jethabhoy Kallianji v Kavasji Temulji a firm Mer K and Co.
355-18—Bhimji and Co, Khimchand Issardas a firm v Khairudin Ranglahi a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.
1653-14—Mulla and M, Matu J and M, Govindji Harrey and ors v Ratanbai widow and anr, Rus and G Moti and D.
1225-15—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Hirji v Ratanbai widow and ors, Rus and G Moti and D, Mulla and M.
613-17—Mer K and Co, Amulakbchand Bhurchand v Valabhdas Bulakhidas, Moti and D.
1082-18—Vachha and Co, Nagarmal Jainarayen v Biharilal Beniprasad a firm, Wadia G and Co.
1450-17—Purnanand and Co, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Saheb ram Surajmal a firm and ors, Patell and Eze Part heard 9-1-19.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

11-17—Re Tukaram Sutwoji Hunde, Payne and Co, Sagoonabai widow v Bajabai widow, Judah and S.

LONG CAUSES.

1836-18—M B Chothia, Panalal Dhirchand v Thacker Dhunji Shamji, Mehta D and L.
1032-17—Motichand and D, Messrs Surajmal Kashrimal a firm v Messrs Kaniram Kissonlal a firm, Edg G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1375-18—Jehangir G and B, Shirinbai widow v Kaikhusroo Munchershaw Madan.
47-19—M V Gokhale, Noor Mahomed Haji v Ahmed Abdulla Abdul Rahim.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1663-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bilasirai Laxminarayan v Chhaganlal Bhaidas, Hiralal Th and Co, Part heard.
1519-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Dastur and Co.
1520-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Vachha and Co, Dastur and Co.
1802-18—Jam R and D, Ramdas Kapurchand a firm v Ramdas Morarji and anr, Bhimji and Co, as to counter-claim.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

C C 1561-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Elias Haji Oomer and Co a firm v Messrs Dwarkadas Kedarbux a firm, Payne and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1699-18—Purshotamrai and Co, Thacker Raghunathdas Deoraj a firm v N F Ardesir and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

1079-17—Edg G W and Co, Lakhamichand Padamsey and Co a firm v Gabruchand Kacharachand and ors, Mehta D and L.
1082-17—Rustomji and G, Ismailbhai Virji v. Virji Nanji.
1353-16—Malvi M R & Co, Shivratandas Pragdas and ors v. Bhimabai and anr, Mulla and M.
171-19—Patell and Ez, Ramji Keshavji v. Pundlick Rowji and anr, D J Mantri.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12.

Khan Bahadur Dr. J. K. Daji's public lecture on "The causes and prevention of cholera, influenza, plague and other contagious diseases", Bombay Sanitary Institute Hall, Princess Street, 5-45 p.m. (B. T.).

THURSDAY, February 14.

The P. & O. Company's S.S. "Khiva" with the outward Mails of the 16th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT PRINCESS GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Rly., Bn. (I. D. F.) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening, at 6-15 p.m.

MAIL STEAMER REPORT.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Chakrata, Commander A. R. W. Handcock, left the Bellard Pier Station on Saturday evening with the homeward mails and a general cargo.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Honorary Secretary of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali reports that Mr. Vishnupant Janardan Shirolkar, Chewoolwadi, has become a life member of the Mandali by paying Rs. 101.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Association, a public lecture will be delivered by Khan Bahadur Dr. J. K. Daji on "The causes and prevention of cholera, influenza, plague and other contagious diseases" on Wednesday the 12th instant at 5-45 p.m. (B. T.) at the Bombay Sanitary Institute Hall at Princess Street.

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL.

His Holiness the Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya of the Karweer Peeth visited the Indian Education Society's King George English School the other day. He was very favourably impressed with the school and the work carried on there. His Holiness has made the following remarks about the school:—"The self-sacrifice shown by the organizers of the Institution in its very early days is specially praiseworthy and it will serve as an example to others engaged in doing public work. His Holiness wishes the Institution all success and prosperity."

LADY WILLINGDON HOSTEL FOR WOMEN.

The Building Committee wishes to thank donors to the 4th list of donations to the above fund, which is given below:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 1,39,188; F. E. Dinshaw, Esq., Rs. 500; J. D. Chrystal, Esq., Rs. 500; "E. D." Rs. 500; W. H. Brady, Esq., Rs. 500; Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Rs. 500; Mrs. G. E. Langley, Rs. 250; Mrs. D. S. Shellim, Rs. 250; R. S. Powvala, Esq., Rs. 150; K. S. Powvala, Esq., Rs. 150; Mrs. J. P. Watson, Rs. 100; The Hon. Mr. Malcolm Hogg, Rs. 100; M. Leslie, Esq., Rs. 50; T. W. Dowding, Esq., Rs. 50; J. H. Fyfe, Esq., Rs. 50; A. H. Froom, Esq., Rs. 50; C. D. Baker, Esq., Rs. 50; G. Nopper, Esq., Rs. 50; J. A. Kay, Esq., Rs. 50; L. D. & Co., Rs. 50; Frank Muir, Esq., Rs. 50; F. Hearson, Esq., Rs. 50; Major D. W. Wilson, Esq., Rs. 25; F. A. H. East, Esq., Rs. 25; H. F. K. Rs. 25; A Well-wisher, Rs. 15; Total Rs. 1,43,178.

RETURNING TROOPS.

FURTHER BATCHES ARRIVING AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 8.

Three steamers bringing returning troops are expected to arrive at Karachi on Sunday, the "Rajora" from Mesopotamia with the 21st Cavalry, the Exama from Suez with the 3rd Kashmir Rifles, and the R. I. M. S. Northbrook with further released Kut-el-Amara prisoners, the remainder of Bikaner Camel Corps, and details from Suez.

DEMOBILISATION IN INDIAN ARMY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 8.

The preliminary reduction of the Indian combatants in the Army up to 31st of January 1919 amounted to 70,000 men.

The designation "Director of Aeronautics" is abolished and will be superceded by "General Officer Commanding Royal Air Force in India."

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

Pannah Buildings, Bellary.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY Bros.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure. It has given me immense relief after full 12 weeks' use. Certainly it has given a lie to the general opinion of the Public that the Malady is one irremediable. I strongly recommend your specific to the thousands of people who may be quietly suffering having become a prey to this fell disease.

Yours faithfully,
MADHO SINGH,
Ex-Maharajah, Madho Singh of Pannah,
Fort Bellary.

The numerous testimonials received from gentlemen of mature understanding and high positions are sent free on application. (4)

MILLHANDS' STRIKE.

EMPLOYEES OF COLABA MILL EXPECTED TO RESUME WORK

The strike of the mill-hands is practically over. On Saturday, only three mills did not work at all. They were the New Great Eastern, the Pearl and the Colaba. Out of these three, the men of the first two mills resumed work yesterday, and continued to work the whole day. The only mill that did not work at all, was the Colaba.

The Pearl as well as the other mills of the Karimbhoy group worked, though in some of these mills there was not the full complement of workers. It is now expected that the men of the Colaba Mill cannot hold out, and they will resume work immediately.

WANTED AN UP TO-DATE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos your leader "A Danger to Public Health" in the "Chronicle" of 3rd February, I should like to draw the attention of the public and of those who preside over the affairs of public health in the Corporation to the crying need of an uptodate infectious diseases hospital in Bombay. The want of a modern hospital, fully equipped with the latest means of diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases, for a city like Bombay is one of the greatest dangers to the public health not of Bombay alone but of that of the whole of India, for we have seen that, besides being the ordinary gateway of India, it has been the gateway for such deadly infectious diseases like plague, influenza, etc., and no sooner a suspicious infectious case is detected coming in by rail or sea it should be properly isolated, diagnosed and treated. You are perfectly right in observing that there is a serious lack of co-operation between the Port Health Officer and the Municipal Health Officer and it is the bounden—if not a statutory,—duty of the former, and a commensense one, to inform the latter of any suspicious infectious disease on board an incoming vessel, which he has not put in quarantine and the people from which are allowed to have a free communication with the city; such a state of affairs will be seriously taken notice of even at a small port in any civilised country. But this is beside the point, and I am just now concerned with the provision in the city for the isolation, diagnosis and treatment of the infectious cases actually occurring in the city or coming from outside and any body who has seen the Arthur Road Hospital and even a third rate hospital in any of the Western countries will at once say that we are at least hundred years behind not only in the matter of ward equipment but also in adequate provision of nursing and medical staff. Bacteriological laboratory forms an intergal part of any modern hospital and much more so of an infectious hospital. I don't know whether there is any such thing existing at the Arthur Road after all these years of plague, small-pox, etc. There is a Municipal laboratory which I suppose is meant to do all chemical and bacteriological work and is located curiously enough in the Municipal building and forms part of the health offices, instead of its bacteriological part being attached to the Arthur Road Hospital. The Government also in its own characteristic way has found a research laboratory for plague at Parel (now the famous home of 'carriers' not only of typhoid, dysentery and the like but also of the pathological specimens from the city for diagnosis and treatment) far away from the actual material to be investigated upon. No doubt there has been some good work done at that place in the way of prevention of plague but we also want some experimental therapeutic work in connection with the actual cases coming in the Arthur Road Hospital. This is another instance of lack of co-operation between a Government Department and the Municipal one. I read a few days ago in your paper that there is a proposal before the Corporation to build a few new wards for Europeans; I can't understand why a few new wards should be built for a certain community and the other people should be accommodated in the existing dark dismal and overcrowded wards. A patient is a suffering man and does not matter whoever he is and wants the best accommodation and treatment available in a public hospital. In my opinion the whole place should be rebuilt in parts and special and independent wards should be set apart for each disease, such as small-pox, typhoid, plague, cholera etc., as is done in any modern infectious hospital. Also a separate tuberculosis pavilion should be built for the isolation of chronic advanced cases from the city. Surely the premier Corporation in India of the city like Bombay whose population is about 12 lakhs and is increasing day by day can afford to have such an institution when even small urban places and district municipalities in other countries, if they can't afford on their own, combine with other similar small areas and provide an uptodate infectious hospital having its own independent staff. I learn that the Health Officer has also put forth proposals to increase the pay of his assistants which is quite necessary for getting a good and efficient staff for public health work but I see that he has not really considered the proper staffing of the Arthur Road hospital and proposes to put one of his assistants in place of the special assistant who is going to retire and who was in charge of the hospital all this time. I can't understand what an ordinarily qualified assistant medical officer of health after years of routine administration work, can do with the charge of such a hospital where such an amount of clinical and pathological work is to be done on modern lines, for such an important hospital for the city of Bombay. For the salary which the Corporation can give, a medical man of the highest qualifications trained in bacteriological and other hospital work can be easily secured. In Europe and other countries all such hospitals are staged by highly qualified medical superintendents and other resident medical officers and they are responsible to the sanitary or medical relief committee of the Corporation and not to the Health Officer who is not generally in touch with hospital work. I hope the Corporation will before sanctioning the new proposals give some consideration to the above points and will see that such a vital need (as an uptodate infectious hospital) for the safety of the public health of our city is not neglected.—Yours, etc.,

PROGRESS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

105 DEATHS ON SATURDAY.

TOTAL MORTALITY: 288.

The following are the mortality figures for Saturday in Bombay:—

Stations	Attacks	Deaths.
Upper Colaba	0	0
Middle and Lower Colaba.	2	1
Fort, Southern	0	0
Fort, Northern	1	3
Esplanade	0	1
Mandvi	1	0
Chukla	7	5
Umarkhadi	6	3
Dongri	1	1
Market	1	0
Dhobi Talao	7	3
Fanaswadi	0	1
Bhuleshwar	3	3
Khara Talao	0	0
Kumbharwada	0	0
Khetwadi	2	1
Girgaum	5	2
Chowpati	0	1
Walkeshwar	2	1
Mahalakshmi	4	2
Mazagon	8	7
Tarwadi	3	3
Second Nagpada	1	1
Kamatipura	7	7
Tardeo	4	1
Byculla	14	18
Upper Colaba	2	1
First Nagpada	0	1
Parel	9	9
Sewri	3	2
Sion	5	5
Mahim	1	1
Worli	30	24
Harbour, dock, railways and homeless	2	3
Hospitals	0	0
Total	129	105
Small-pox	*4	1
Cholera	†129	165
Total for 1919		288
Total for 1918		125
Total for 1917		79

*Including 1 imported from Virleparla.
†Including 1 imported from Calcutta.

FREE SUPPLY OF CHOLERA "MIXTURE"

Mr. Ananthram Vaikuntram writes to us:—A quantity of Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail Sobani's mixture for cholera has been kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Hajee Yusuf Sobani for free distribution among cholera-stricken people in my (E) Ward. I am extremely pleased to state that eleven patients out of thirteen who were supplied by me with the mixture have completely recovered and the other two were sent to the Arthur Road Hospital, one of whom had this mixture before his going to the hospital (as they were destitute and helpless, they were sent to the hospital) and is now improving in the hospital. As this mixture, which is now being freely distributed throughout Bombay through the generosity of Mr. Hajee Yusuf Sobani, has been found to be of the greatest efficacy, I am making it a point to keep a large stock of this mixture at my place, "Kikabhoy Building", Sankli Street, Byculla, and I request the public to apply to me for the mixture in case of any emergency.

I may say that I am prepared to attend to the cholera patients at any moment either personally or through my volunteers, in case of need. I am also undertaking to make a free supply of milk and such other necessary help to the poor sufferers, through the kind assistance of Mr. Hajee Yusuf Ismail Sobani in deserving cases.

MASS MEETING AT MANGROL

CONSIDERS THE QUESTION OF MANGROL-KESHOD RAILWAY LINE.

(From a Correspondent.)

MANGROL, Feb. 8.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Mangrol was held here to-day in the Central Hall of the Taluka School building, under the presidentship of Dr. R. G. Anjaru, to consider the urgency of the question of supplying the long-felt desideratum of a railway communication between Keshod and Mangrol, a distance of about sixteen miles, and to draft out a petition to H. H. the Darbar Saheb for the same. Messrs. K. M. Vasavda T. O. Broker and various other speakers spoke on the first resolution of connecting Mangrol and Keshod by a railway line, pointing out how, with a railway communication, commerce and indigenous industry would flourish with rapid strides, and recounting the untold hardship and miseries experienced by passengers in these days of progress and civilization through want of a railroad when there is a network of railways all over Kathiawar. A Managing Committee, with Messrs. M. S. Mehta and Premji Nemchand as Secretaries to draft out the petition and to keep up constant agitation, was appointed.

LOAN TO BELGIUM.

ARRANGED BY AMERICAN SYNDICATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 9.

NEW YORK.—An American syndicate including Messrs. Morgan and Co., has arranged a loan of fifty million dollars to Belgium.

KATARPUR RIOT CASE.

AN ELUSIVE WITNESS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Feb. 8.

The further hearing of the Katarpur riot case was resumed to-day before the Special Tribunal. The first witness examined was Faimuddin. He deposed to the story of his father's murder on the day of the rioting. In cross-examination, witness said he was hiding in a hole in a mango tree. He knew it for long time and he had been into it previously. Witness watched from this hole the crowd approaching with cries. Asked why he and not his elder brother Alimuddin was left behind, witness said he had been asked by his father to stay behind and look after the buffaloes. They had no cows. The hole in the mango tree was too small for Alimuddin and only witness could get into it. On that day the buffaloes were let loose for grazing and they were grazing on the neighbouring fields.

Justice Tudball interjected that it was common knowledge that cattle trespass cases were common and that cattle were let loose to graze in fields was not strange.

Mr. Norton remarked there were still any number of cases of grazing on neighbours' crops.

In re-examination witness was asked, "You say you did not see who set fire. Why did you not see?"

The President said:—Witness says he was in the hollow of the tree. The crowd was before him and he could not see.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

After lunch, Abdullah of Katarpur was called. The sitting was taken up in the examination-in-chief of this witness, who repeated frequently that the same accused gave orders, "Beat the pigs and burn them and kill them", and at one time sobbed somewhat loudly, a process which appears to have been repeated by almost every prosecution witness. The major portion of the witness's examination was done by Justice Tudball. When witness was reciting the story of his escape by hiding himself in a narrow gully and explaining how he got out of it and went and hid himself in the sugarcane fields, the President remarked he did not understand what the witness was saying. The Government Pleader tried to explain it away by saying that the obscurity of the witness's point was due to the defective character of the village. In his identification of accused, witness left out Jaysingh, whom he had previously identified and included Bishanpur Mahanti and Boocha. Though he had mentioned their names in his police statement he failed to identify them twice successively in the jail.

The Comissioner, Mr. Alston, said it was due to witness's weakness of memory.

Witness remembered having seen Bishanpur Mahanti in the jail. Witness could not say if he knew him more than one year. Regarding Jayramsingh, the prosecution counsel was mentioning the omission to the Court, when witness suddenly added that one man whom he forgot to identify, was in the Court. He knew him and it was Jaysingh. Witness was subsequently allowed to identify him.

Subsequent examination related to the incident of the cows on the *Id* day. Justice Tudball asked witness several questions, to which witness's answers were evasive or unsatisfactory. Witness admitted, however, that on the *Id* day and the morning following there were milch cows and a calf in his brother's house, but he did not know about it. They were missing on the day following the riot. He searched for them for about two or three hours. There was no trace and they were missing. Witness appeared to be too obstinate. The President had to exclaim, "It is impossible to fathom your mind." The examination of the witness was not concluded when the Court adjourned till Monday.

TURKS AND ALLIED MEASURES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 9.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The hope is expressed that the salutary measures which the Allies have applied in Constantinople in arresting prominent Young Turk leaders will be extended to the provinces where the Turks are spreading reports of impending further massacres with the object of inducing the numerous Greek and Armenian witnesses of the awful wholesale massacres during the war to flee the country. The Turks thus not only hope to expel undesirable witnesses, but to retain the spoils of the Christian population.

LEAGUE OF EMPIRE.

FOR OVERSEA SOLDIER TEACHERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 9.

Prince Arthur of Connaught at the opening of the Conference of the Imperial Union of Teachers convened by the League of Empire for Oversea Soldier-teachers, held in Marble Hall at the India Office attended by 600, said he hoped before they returned home they would see as much as possible of the Motherland.

A message was read from Queen Alexandra which incidentally mentioned that the League of Empire was establishing residential headquarters in London for oversea teachers.

Sir Cyril Cobb suggested interchanges of teachers between Britain and the Dominions.

The "Punjabee" is informed that the order under rule 3 of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules requiring Malik Barkat Ali, late Editor of the "Observer", to submit in proof form all his writings to the Press Adviser prior to publication in the "Observer" or any other paper under his authority or control has been cancelled by the Local Government.

Economic & Financial Situation.

A WEEKLY REVIEW.

The India Office Reform Committee.

The terms of reference to the committee that has been appointed to inquire into the organisation of the India Office and the relations between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, relate to four points: 1—the present system of control from London and the relation between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, generally and with reference to the relaxation of the Indian Minister's powers of superintendence, direction, and control; 2—the composition, working, personnel, and powers of the Indian Council, and the internal organisation of India Office establishment, including recruitment and the entry of Indians; 3—the transfer of any of the charges of the India Office from the Indian to the British Treasury; and 4—the method of giving effect, by legislation or otherwise to the recommendations the Committee may make.

A Mischievous Enquiry and Reactionary Members.

There is absolutely no reason why a big committee should be appointed to enquire into the entire question of the control of Indian administration and policy in a rambling manner, the terms of reference being so vague that the public are at a loss to know what exactly the committee is expected to do and what Mr. Montagu wants.

The personnel of the committee is highly unsatisfactory. In a committee of ten members appointed to enquire into matters of such vital importance to the Indian people, there are only two Indians, Mr. Basu and H. H. the Aga Khan, who are more or less, ready to say ditto to whatever Mr. Montagu wants, as they are ardent supporters of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reform which has been condemned by Indian public opinion as and inadequate. The Chairman is the Marquess of Crewe, a Whig autocrat of the old school. Lord Inchcape, who as the financial adviser of Lords Morley and Crewe, began and developed the anti-Indian financial and currency activities, is another member. The others are persons who have neither knowledge of Indian questions nor the confidence of the Indian public. The inclusion of Lords Crewe and Inchcape is a scandal.

What India wants.

Whatever the committee may recommend and whatever recommendations may be acted upon by Mr. Montagu the issues regarding the reform of the India Office are simple and clear, and Indian public opinion has emphatically and unmistakably expressed itself on all these. The India Council is an anachronism, an antiquated mischievous body which should be abolished, and no tinkering with this question would be acceptable to the Indian public. As regards the internal organisation of the India Office establishment and the charges of the India Office, India demands equality with the Dominions; and there is only one satisfactory and simple solution, namely the *assumption by the British Treasury of the entire charges* of the India Office. The Indian Treasury, being relieved of all expenditure in London, on this score, the organisation of the India Office becomes a matter for the House of Commons to decide as it will have to find the money, and it is ridiculous for the authorities concerned with the governance of India to meddle with that issue. The third issue is the control of the Secretary of State over the Government of India. The reform that India wants is the *relaxation of all control*, and the approximation of the Indian Secretary to the status of the Colonial Secretary of State. If the relaxation of all control is deemed too much to be conceded at once, a substantial degree of relaxation should be effected as the first instalment of reform.

Economic and Financial Freedom should be conceded in toto and at once.

Whatever the degree of autonomy that may be granted regarding political control it is quite clear that *control over Indian financial and economic policy should be relinquished by the Secretary of State in toto and at once.* This is absolutely independent of the political issue, as the Government of India, constituted as they are, have been, on the whole pro-Indian in economic and financial matters. We have pointed out in these columns, several times, that on all important matters of economic and financial policy, the reactionary has always been the Whitehall autocrat, and the Simla bureaucracy. The first and fundamental reform regarding the India Office and the powers of the Secretary of State, therefore is, the full and immediate grant of financial and economic freedom to the Indian executive and legislature, and the rigorous curtailment of the Secretary of State's power in this respect.

MR. TILAK AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

LETTER TO PREMIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

"New India" says:—A private letter from London to hand to-day informs us that Lok. Tilak has written to the Premier in reference to the Delhi Congress resolution nominating him to the Peace Conference. He has also applied for passports to go to Paris to witness the proceedings of the Peace Conference with Messrs. Karandikar and Baptista. This was done some ten days previous, but Mr. Tilak had not heard at the time of the closing of the Indian mail. It is said that the application was being considered.

POLISH INVASION OF SILESIA.

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 9.

A telegram from Berlin dated 5th, says the Eastern situation is very critical. Heavy fighting has occurred between Breslau and Lissa, where the Poles are endeavouring to break through in order to advance upon Breslau. Thousands of Poles on the Silesian frontier are ready to participate in the invasion.

POLISH CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

RESULT OF ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 9.

WARSAW.—The Polish Constituent Assembly elections have resulted in the return of 400 Coalitionists supporting the Pilsudski-Paderewski Government, 30 Socialists and 15 Jews.

BIG ANTI-CZECH STRIKE.

SPREADS THROUGHOUT UPPER HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 9.

AMSTERDAM, February 7.—A message from Budapest states that a big anti-Czech strike has spread through the entire Upper Hungary of organised workers, merchants and railway, postal, law court and municipal officials. All work is at a stand-still and shops, hotels and cafes are closed.

GEN. BOTHA NOT TO GO TO POLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 9.

PARIS.—During Mr. Lloyd George's absence Lord Milner will be one of the British delegates. It has now been decided that General Botha will not go to Poland. He will remain in Paris in connection with the Czecho-Slovak question. General Carton de Wiart will probably replace General Botha on the Polish Committee.

CASUALTIES IN BREMEN FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 9.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Berlin states that thirty people were killed and a hundred wounded during the fighting at Bremen.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN DUSSELDORF.

RESENTMENT AGAINST SPARTACISTS' RULE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 9.

COLOGNE, February 5.—The situation in Dusseldorf is nearing a critical stage owing to the resentment of middle-classes to Spartacists' rule. The bourgeoise, including lawyers, doctors, bankers, hotel-keepers, press and shop-keepers, commenced a strike owing to their inability to get satisfaction as regards their demands for freedom of the press and for public meetings, establishment of a constitutional Town Council and security for public and private property. As Dusseldorf is in a neutral zone troops are consequently barred and it has become a hotbed for refugee communists.

ABOLITION OF SUBMARINES.

STRONGLY FAVOURED BY BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 9.

With reference to the suggestion for the abolition of submarines, which has been before the Paris Conference, Reuter learns on high authority that the British Admiralty strongly favours the total prohibition of submarine building and the use of the submarine in warfare. This would naturally be subject to general international agreement and rigid guarantees and safeguards.

This attitude of the British Navy has all the more point in view of the fact that Britain is far ahead of all the other nations in regard to the actual possession of submarines and potential production.

STORY OF WARRANTS DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 9.

The Assistant Commissioner of Police in Belfast denies that warrants have been issued for the arrest of strike leaders.

Lord Pirrie yesterday presided over a conference between representatives of the Strike Committee and firms of Harland, Wolff and Workman Clark, with a view to ending the strike. The Conference lasted six hours and was adjourned until to-day. It is believed that a settlement is likely.

"Anyone driving a Rover need envy no one else their Car."

THE FAMOUS
ROVER CARS
BEST RECOMMENDATION
IS THE LONG LIST OF SATISFIED USERS.
ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE—
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 10th February, 1919.

THE BLANK CHEQUE.

The situation at Delhi is now clear. The hope that the bureaucracy might prove at least to some extent amenable to the will of Indian members in the Council, has been utterly falsified. Sir George Lowndes, after a speech of amazing effrontery, said that against the will of the non-official representatives of the people "the Government had made their choice and they had made a right choice—the only choice possible". The people of India too have made their choice, and the crushing of the opposition in Council by the brutal overweight of numbers is not going to seal the fate of the people. Of course, the cynical record that the motion was put to the Council and carried, will remain, but the country has witnessed the fight in the Council and will accept the responsibility of opposing the iniquitous law which was resisted by their representatives. If laws and constitutions have moral foundations, there will be no doubt about the ultimate fate of the barbarous inquisition which is now being ordained in the land. The Indian members have fought with staunchness and solidarity, but none of them, we believe, will shirk their responsibilities outside the Council or prove craven enough to accept the trial of strength in the Council as final. Every device, whether of cursing or cajolery or intimidation, was used on the official side, and the anticipations of the Home Member of a defection of "moderate" opinion have proved futile in the end. Of the moral victory of the fight there is no doubt: even the official phalanx can have no illusions about it. Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Banerjea, Mr. Patel, Mr. Sarma and Dr. Sapru stated the case of the country with lucidity and firmness, explaining the character of the Bills, the violation of principle, the peril of injustice, and the futility of imposing these lawless laws on the people. Government have been duly warned of the consequences of the anarchic powers they seek and they are proceeding without an iota of public support in the enactment of these nefarious Bills. The apologists of the Bills were Sir William Vincent, Sir Verney Lovett and Sir George Lowndes, and, we believe, they have exhaustively argued the official case without leaving anything which by way of argument could be said for them. The Home Member tried to speak with some dignity and cogency, but he found he had to descend to puerilities and, with the political bagman's talk about the occasion as a test of the fitness for self-government, he strove to rally some support to his side. All three attempted to make people's hair stand on end with horror of crimes, but their method of exploiting the fear and indignation of non-official members, really served to expose themselves and destroy their case.

The Home Member affected anxiety for "the purification of politics", imagining that powers of arbitrary arrest and imprisonment on the part of the Executive will have a prospering effect on public life. Public life in other countries happens to flourish without the purificatory processes of imprisoning anyone without trial and hence this particular result cannot prove to be a great recommendation, especially in view of the probability that the revolutionary authority of Government will eventually suppress politics. The Home Member protested that the Bills were "in no sense aimed at a political movement properly so called". Who is to judge that a particular phase of politics is or is not "politics properly so called"? No civilised law will invest the Executive with such judgment in normal times. All that the law can say is that if the court convicts a man of a specific and well-defined offence in the statute book, he is guilty and punishable. Secondly, Sir William Vincent's protestation that the law is intended only for a particular purpose, is absolutely worthless in a court of law and will not bind any judge. The interpretations and speeches heard in the Council cannot be cited before any judge, as he is bound to administer the law as it stands and not the law as it was intended by the mover of the Bill to operate. Let us, therefore, have nothing more said about the intentions of the Bill, as good intentions cannot be mentioned anywhere. Even Sir William in taking action under the coming law will not be bound by the present remonstrances and, therefore, let there be no assurances of this kind. Predictions are dangerous, but one prediction can be safely made and it is that these drastic laws will be misused, and that painful certainty we owe to our experiences in the past. Just as the accumulation of armaments makes a country aggressive, under colourable reasons no doubt, the concentration of arbitrary power in an irresponsible executive will result in repression. When the Home Member spoke about "that veiled sympathy with desperate men which encourages them to further efforts", he absolutely distorted the attitude of the opposition and sought to please himself with a vulgar view of the whole matter. In winding up the debate, he said, "for abnormal times, we must have abnormal laws". But then all times are evidently not abnormal. Are abnormal laws required for normal times? The whole sentence is self-contradictory and, to say the least, destroys the case for permanent legislation and is a confession that abnormal laws cannot be an everlasting feature. If the evil is temporary, the Government have residuary powers to employ and no augmentation of autocratic powers is required at all. The defence of Sir Verney Lovett, who was probably put forward as the Rowlatt expert, was exceedingly bellicose and quixotic. "The Government of India," said he, "cannot sit down and twiddle their thumbs", a very jocose picture especially after the picturesque imagery of the burglar in the bed-room—a story which must, by the way, have been disappointing to Sir George Lowndes as he intended to tell the story himself. Apart from some of his excited assertions which carry their own condemnation and do not in any event argue anything more than the universal view that revolutionary movements should end, he made a statement which was really an impeachment of Government or quite untrue in fact. "Even now", said he, "the revolutionaries were *invited* and *encouraged* by newspaper articles and sympathetic speeches which are unfortunately too common". This bureaucrat and student of the revolutionary movement thus says that speeches and newspapers are positively inviting and encouraging criminals. Why do not the Government prosecute and convict those who are thus alleged to incite criminals? Government have powers enough to suppress such alleged incitement. Is it not rather that the typical bureaucratic psychology of Sir Verney Lovett finds public incitements which cannot be so called, but which merely raise his wrath? These random and unproved accusations about abetments that are "too common" show the worthlessness of his judicial sense and is an indication of the way in which the bureaucrats will espy sedition and "purify" politics.

Sir George Lowndes has once more demonstrated his excitability and denseness in defending the conduct of the Government. He was telling the Council a few parables about the necessity of the particular Bills—parables which will not impress, much less convince, a troop of Sunday school children. For the three parables he gave in the Council, three hundred can be told in which the bureaucracy can be made to play the villain's part; but these stupid analogies may be worthy of Sir George Lowndes, but are unworthy for elucidation in a Legislative Chamber. He asked what practical remedy was put forward in the Council. It is for the present the remedy of not meddling with a situation in which the Government are fully equipped with abundant powers which cannot be allowed to be in any event renewed without proof of continued peril and the failure of conciliatory measures; and, we would add, a policy of less panic and more humane treatment of alleged criminals. Sir William at least attempted to speak with some dignity in defence of an indefensible position, but Sir George Lowndes seems to possess a gift of losing himself in a style of intellectual poltroonery as the subjects under consideration grow more and more serious. We confess we cannot imagine what can be done in the Select Committee by gentlemen who have hotly denounced the principles and the necessity of the Bills. Mr. Sastri said that if the Bills become law he could not abstain from agitation to get them reversed and that he would not be content till they were repealed. What can he be doing in the Select Committee? The Home Member in his reply said that in the Select Committee reasonable proposals would be considered *without destroying the machinery of the Bill*. Probably it might mean that the "possession of seditious documents" should be visited with not two years, but only 22 calendar months. We cannot understand the meaning of co-operating for the fruition of a measure which a person absolutely abhors. The position of the Government is now clear and it is that they must have these Bourbon powers of repression. The position of the people is that the Bills are dangerous to public safety, subversive of the rights of citizenship, improper for the subdual of revolution, and a badge of crime and helotry on the people. India cannot and will not accept the mark of Cain on the forehead and be shamed among the nations of the earth.

A CRYING NEED OF BOMBAY.

We would like to draw the serious attention of the members of the Corporation as well as of the public to the letter, appearing elsewhere, in which a correspondent emphasises the urgent need of an up-to-date infectious diseases hospital in the City. The toll which the City has paid to epidemic diseases, both imported and indigenous, during the last two decades, has been of a truly appalling character. The citizens of Bombay have cheerfully borne heavy burdens of taxation with a view to enable the Health Department to devise whatever measures it liked, on however grand a scale, to cope with the sanitary problems of the City. But are we nearer the solution of the problem? The record of the past few months affords a terrible commentary on our failure in the task. Why should a mere strike of our mill-population engender conditions which at a breath take away thousands amongst us? Does any modern city in the civilised world exhibit such a terrible record of mortality as Bombay has seen of late? What is there in the conditions of life in Bombay that places it at the absolute mercy of any epidemic that happens to blow over our shores? We have lavished crores over the improvement of roads, the anti-plague and anti-malarial campaigns and many other measures suggested by the Health Department. But we are no nearer the solution of the City's health problem. It is evident, therefore, that there is something radically wrong with the way we have so long proceeded in the matter. We are emphatically of opinion that two things are at the root of the evil, namely, the deplorable housing conditions in which the major portion of the City's population lives and —secondly, the inadequate equipment of our hospitals. It is a matter of deep satisfaction that at last the Improvement Trust, on whose head lies the guilt of many sins of commission and omission which have largely brought about the terribly insanitary conditions we notice amidst us, will shortly cease to exist; and it rests with the City Fathers to undo the mischief the Trust and the Corporation's own apathy in the past have done. On the other side, in spite of the half a dozen hospitals that we possess, the way these hospitals—at least those controlled by the Municipality—are conducted, is a disgrace and a standing scandal. As the correspondent says, we are a century behind the times. Even Madras and Calcutta are far ahead of Bombay in this respect, as any patient who has taken the benefit of such institutions in Madras or Calcutta would certify. Our hospitals here are shunned by the majority of respectable classes, nay, even the poorer classes have a dread of them. Why should it be so? We have no wish to make any insinuations. The reasons are patent enough to all who compare the treatment accord to patients in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The Arthur Road Hospital in particular urgently needs being completely overhauled and converted into an up-to-date hospital with separate wards for every infectious disease, instead of its being, as at present, a pinjrapole for all sorts and conditions of men.

Notes of the Day.

Germany and Allies.

The speech of Ebert at the opening of the German National Assembly is, in some respects, in accordance with the tradition set by the ex-Kaiser's Chancellors and, to that extent, it is singularly ill-advised—especially in its tone. But apart from this defect, there is much in the speech that must give food for thought to Allied statesmen, who are charged with the task of making a just, honourable and permanent peace. His threat to the Allies that Germany will not consent to participate in the peace negotiations is, of course, a futile one from a military point of view. For, if Germany does not participate in the negotiations, the peace will have to be dictated to her. That would be a most unfortunate thing.

What is Just Peace?

But it is possible to examine the motive of the threat in the right perspective. That right perspective is to remember first, that the Germany of Ebert is not the Germany of the Kaiser—"the times of the Kings", as Ebert himself says, "by the grace of God had gone for ever"—and, second, the purpose for which we went to war. That purpose was summed up by Mr. Asquith in the phrase "restitution, reparation and guarantees" and by President Wilson in his phrase "making the world safe for democracy." Now, when Ebert declares that the Allies are "introducing robbery and vengeance into their conception of peace in spite of the fact that they had achieved their war aims, namely, annihilation, of German Militarism, and Imperialism" it is no reply to him to say that Germany has not changed.

The Duty of Allies.

The reply must be made by deeds. The Allies must show that *they* have not changed in their purpose of making a just peace, that they do not desire anything more nor less than "restitution, reparation and guarantees." Ebert has obviously forgotten that Germany must expiate her crimes and that she cannot do this, except by complete restitution, reparation and guarantees. But while we are bound to demand this of Germany, is it quite certain that we are not also demanding more, that there are not many among us who are resolved not to admit a repentant Germany to the League of Nations on self-respecting terms, that the decisions of the Allied Peace Conference regarding the disposal of German colonies and other occupied countries do not go counter to the principle of self-determination for the vindication of which they waged the war? If the proceedings of the Conference have caused considerable misgivings in Allied countries, is it surprising that they should lead the people in enemy countries to doubt the sincerity of our statesmen?

German-Austria.

It is stated that the State Council of German-Austria has adopted a bill declaring German-Austria to be a member of the German Empire. Ebert also alluded to this decision in the Assembly and hailed it. What was formerly Austria-Hungary has fallen completely into pieces and Czechs and Jugo-Slavs have already separated themselves from it and constituted themselves into separate States. The principle of nationality has been accepted everywhere as a basic principle of the formation of new States. Poland claims Posen on this principle. Holland would not be wrong if it claimed Holstein. Though the incorporation of German-Austrians would mean 9 per cent. increase in the German population, the better opinion in England appears to be that if the German-Austrians prefer to join Germany, it is their business and that they should not be prevented from doing so. France, which first encouraged the shattering to pieces of Austria-Hungary, is said to be thinking of a loose federation again, her main object being to keep out German-Austria from the proposed combination. But federation is not possible in the sense the French want it.

Self-Determination.

As it is, there will be still three million Germans in the Czecho-Slovak State and one million scattered in other territories of what was called Austria-Hungary. An enduring peace is not compatible with unreclaimed irridenta anywhere. Such questions must be left to the decision of the people concerned themselves and it is not desirable to guide the inclusion or exclusion of people in a particular State according to the political conveniences of particular nations. Whatever precautions are taken it is, humanly speaking, impossible to separate one race of people from another. People speaking one language and of one race would no doubt be an ideal State. But some of them are surely left living in another State, under another dominant language and, sometimes, under people professing another faith. Their hardships can, however, be mitigated by guaranteeing linguistic and religious freedom, as has been done by the Jugo-Slavs. Where definite blocks can be separated and the people themselves so desire it, it is essential, in the interests of the peace of the world, to leave them to settle their own fate.

Illuminating Gossip.

The European Association is amplifying its authority by the admission of women to membership and, from the announcement of the secretary, expects some addition to its funds. It was, we are told, hitherto the practice to regard the ordinary womenfolk as possessing no "separate stakes" in this land, but the basis is widened in the further hope that those who go to Britain oftener, as indeed the women do, will be able to work with a mandate and diffuse their exceptional knowledge of Indian conditions more frequently than their husbands. From the point of view of propaganda, the fact that generally they are more ignorant of Indian affairs than the men, will reduce the value of their contributions to Indo-British persions to a harmless minimum. We do not see why they are denied the honour of a "separate stake" in India, seeing that in the fortunes of their families their interest is no less than that of their husbands. That does not, however, affect the larger object of the innovation, which will be to enlighten the British voters about the realities of Indian affairs which they have opportunities of studying "on the spot."

A Fatuous Defence.

Sir William Vincents' reply to the Hon. Mr. K. V. Chanda's interpellation in the Imperial Council as to the prohibition of certain Indian newspapers from the United Kingdom, that it was not the Government of India but the censorship that was responsible, makes no difference to the issue. Certain papers were kept back in India while others were allowed to reach the United Kingdom. These papers have done mischief to the Indian cause. To ask people to imagine that the papers, which voiced the national opinion were alone extracted from and circulated in enemy countries is asking far too much. The enemy agents did not have, we are asked to believe, the wit to exploit extracts from Anglo-Indian journals to prove the reactionaryism of those who style themselves "British" in India! If the military censorship was responsible for this michievous muddle, we must take leave to say that the control of the Censorship Department has been woefully ill-conducted, and does not reflect any credit on those entrusted with the charge of it.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, and Lady Lloyd arrived in Karachi at nine on Saturday morning at the cantonement station.

RELEASED PRISONERS OF WAR.

FRESH BATCHES TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

The Jehangir left Suez for Bombay on February 4th, having on board 40 Indian officers, 404 Indian other ranks and 157 followers, all of whom are released prisoners of war.

The H. T. Neuralia with 53 released Indian prisoners of war sailed from Marseilles on January 29th. It is also stated that 45 lascars, repatriated prisoners of war interned by the German Government and ex-German prisoners are to arrive at Bombay on February 18th. The Rheindals and a further batch numbering 55 by the Warturm will arrive at Bombay on the 10th of March, 1919.

THE BLACK BILLS.

"UNHEARD OF AND NOVEL."

"FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS MENACED."

MR. JINNAH'S WARNING.

Mr. Jinnah, speaking on Mr. Patel's amendment for postponement of the Criminal Law Emergency Powers Act in the Imperial Legislative Council on Thursday said:—My Lord, in the first place, I may say that I was very glad to hear from the Hon. the Home Member—I do not remember his words, but I think he gave expression to this feeling—that the Government were introducing this measure with considerable reduction. I fully expected that and a great deal more from the Hon. the Home Member, who has been, at any rate for a number of years, in the Judicial line and once sat on the bench of the High Court of Calcutta. My Lord, to any man who believes in law and justice these measures must seem abhorrent and shocking. The Hon. the Home Member said, 'We have got to do this, show us some other remedy and we shall consider it.' Now, before I deal with these Bills and the speech of the Hon. the Home Member, I shall place before the Council the grounds on which I am opposed to these Bills. My first ground is this, that it is against the fundamental principles of law and justice, namely, that no man can lose his liberty or be deprived of his liberty without a judicial trial in accordance with the accepted rules of evidence and procedure. My second reason is that this is a wrong remedy for the disease, namely, these revolutionary crimes, although, I, for one, am prepared to accept as correct, the findings on the facts of the Rowlatt Committee that the crimes of the nature indicated have been committed. My third ground is that the powers which are going to be assumed by the Executive, which means substitution of executive for judicial—that such powers are likely to be abused and in the past we have instances where such powers have been abused. My fourth ground is that there is no precedent or parallel that I know of in any other civilised country where you have laws of this character enacted. My fifth ground is that this is a most inopportune moment. At this moment I can tell you that high hopes have been raised among the people of this country because we are on the eve of great and momentous reforms being introduced. My sixth ground is that the proposed measures are of a permanent character, not temporary measures intended only to deal with and emergency of a temporary character. These are my main grounds and the last ground why I oppose this measure is that, my Lord, I do not wish to state it by way of any threat or intimidation to the Government, but I wish to state it because it is my duty to tell you that if these measures are passed you will create in this country from one end to the other a discontent and agitation the like of which you have not witnessed, and it will have, believe me, a most disastrous effect upon the good relations that have existed between the Government and the people.

UNHEARD OF AND NOVEL MEASURES.

Now, my Lord, is not a matter in which you can put one, two or three lawyers on one side and three or four lawyers on the other side, and argue this matter out. The question, my Lord, to mind is this. First of all, is it or is it not a fact that these are unheard of and novel measures? That is a fact which cannot and will not be denied. Your justification for coming here and asking this Council to give you sanction to pass them into law is this. Here again, the Hon. Home Member will correct me, if I have misunderstood him. Here again, my Lord, what is said is this, we had these revolutionary movements and it was difficult for us to cope with them at first, but as soon as the Defence of India Act was passed in 1915, though Government for the time being took these powers for the period of the war, you were able to utilise those powers for the purpose of dealing with revolutionary conspiracies and with more success. That being so, the Government is now so enamoured with these powers that it asks the legislature to enact measures of the character permanently, which, to my mind, is subversive of all principles of jurisprudence. Now, my Lord, there is no doubt, I think, it is common sense, nobody can dispute that by these powers you can more effectively deal with conspiracies. Nobody, will dispute that. But then you will ask me why I object to it? Why don't you give us these powers? My answer is this, my Lord that by these powers of an executive character powers of an able to get hold of me you may be at the risk, at the cost of many other innocent men who will be persecuted and who will have no chance, no opportunity of a proper trial, no opportunity of a different... Now that is the fundamental conce... between you and as far as I am effected and so they can be. But what guarantee is there for the innocent? Then, you will ask don't you trust the executive? My answer is that I certainly cannot trust the executive because I am a firm believer and I do not care how many Rowlatt Committees will decide and recommend. I am a firm believer that no man's liberty should be taken away for a single minute without a proper judicial inquiry, and I say that by these executive powers you may be able to lay your finger on the real offenders, but in trying to get at the real offenders venture to say that you would clap many innocent people who will be unable to resist the executive orders.

ROOT OF THE QUESTION.

Now, that to my mind is the root of the whole question and what is your answer to that? And I say, my Lord, remember you are responsible, remember once you have passed this law in this Council your Excellency's Government is responsible because these laws will then be put into force, they will be put force by Local Governments, they will be put into force by officials, they will be put into force by officials, they will be put into force in various ways by the police, you are giving this power and I want you, my Lord, to consider whether such a case has been made out as to enact these measures. Take for instance, your first clause. I am not dealing only with the preventive measures. The Rowlatt Committee themselves admit it, and they also feel embarrassed, they also recognise the fact that it will involve the infringement of the liberty of the subject. Take for instance your first clause, the important clause in the Act section 21, which reads thus: "Where in the opinion of the Local Government there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person is or has been actively concerned in such area in any movement of the nature referred to in section 20, the Local Government may by order in writing containing a declaration to that effect give all or any of the following directions. Namely that such person shall within such period as may be specified in the order execute a bond, (b) shall notify his residence and any change of residence, (c) shall remain or reside in any area in British India so specified." Mr. Jinnah here also quoted clause 33 of the Bill together with the lectures (a), (b) and (c).

Continuing he said I do not know what is the meaning of the "movement?" The word might mean anything. Well now, who will give the information to the Local Government that a person is concerned with a movement of the kind defined? Who will furnish the Local Government with materials upon which the Local Government will make its order? I venture to say, my Lord, it will be some police officer. Who else can it be except somebody in the C. I. D. or the police? It is the police who will furnish the Local Government with information *ex parte* information and upon that information furnished by the police, the Local Government will say "Well here we have got this information, we will make the order." And the order is made. I am fully alive to the fact that my friend the Law Member was a little bit annoyed when I was speaking on the Rowalatt Committee resolution of the Hon. Mr. Khaperde and he pointed out to me that these orders are made subject to certain conditions. I can assure my hon. friend that I was fully alive to the existence of those conditions. I would have dealt with them but my hon. friend forgets that when one is speaking on a resolution he has only got 15 minutes and cannot go into every possible detail. And what are the conditions after the order is made, after the man's liberty is taken away? Under the second and more drastic preventive measures which are enacted you have an investigating authority. After the man is either in jail or has been arrested and is detained somewhere you have the investigating authority. And, my Lord, what is that investigating authority? Here again I am fully alive to the fact that it is suggested that there will be one non-official member on that investigating authority. But, what is that investigating authority? It will have the same materials, though it may at the inquiry call for more materials, but it will be anything but a judicial inquiry. The person who is either under arrest or has been detained will not be there. He may be called by the investigating authority, he may be questioned, but he may not be there. The whole inquiry will be in camera, most probable behind the back of the person accused and the investigating authority is ... make a report. I ask you ... my Lord, again, what is ... good of that report? Is it worth anything? I venture to say that the Hon. the Law Member, for whose fairness I have the ... respect, if he were there and if ... statements were placed before him and if the accused were not called before him and he was to investigate behind the back of the accused without the assistance of any advocate or barrister, I venture to say, my Lord, that even he, with his great experience of the courts, is likely to be misled. How are you really going to come to any decision? You know that even in a court of law, where you have sometimes the ablest council on both sides, it is difficult to decide whether a person is really guilty or not and we know that juries, men of common sense, men of business, have differed. We know that judges have differed. We know that a court sometimes convicts a man of murder and you go to a court of appeal and on the same evidence the man is acquitted.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS MENACED.

This is a very serious matter, when you are dealing with the liberty of the subject. How can you expect this investigating sitting in camera behind the back of the person accused, to come to any really useful conclusion? What happens then? This investigating authority will make its report and the Government is not bound to accept that report. What is the good of it? The Government will say: "We have considered it." Now, this is the most valuable safeguard, the great condition precedent, which is made so much of. The same thing will apply in the more drastic preventive measures. There my lord, it is no use shirking the issue. It is no use heading round the whole of this question. It is quite clear and it is obvious that this measure is one of a most serious character. It is dangerous, it imperils the liberty of the subject and fundamental rights of a citizen and, my Lord, standing here as I do, I say that no man who loves fair play, who loves justice and who believes in the freedom and the liberty of the people, can possibly give his consent to a measure of this character. You have got to make out a very very strong case, indeed, and then alone you can come to us and then I can assure the Hon. the Home Member that I will tell him, "Yes, you have made out this case, I shall cooperate with you." What is the case you have made out? Because there are some revolutionary conspiracies, because, as the Hon. Mr. Banerjea said, you have a small section a few hundreds or a few thousand if you like, who have taken to revolutionary methods who have taken to anarchical methods, you come here and say that we are going to enact laws of this character, permanently placing them on the Statute Book, the result of which would be that no man's liberty will be safe in this country. I shall even go so far as to say this, my Lord, that there will be an end to political life and freedom in this country. No man will be safe. Supposing, my Lord, in some province some offences are committed, the Government of India is appealed to and the Government of India says:—"Very well, some offences have been committed" and, mark you, I have not dealt with the offences here, but the schedule of offences includes grievous hurt, rioting and all sorts of other offences—if to-morrow for some reason or another there happens to be three or four riots in the ... Bombay ... Presidency,—mind you, ... all—... going to do with politics at ... the Government of India may be asked to apply this Act to Bombay and the Government of India might intervene and make us intervene and make it applicable to Bombay.

The Hon. Sir William Vincent:—"Is the Hon. Member quite correct in his citation from the schedule? Will he read it? You have omitted the sentence, 'If in the opinion of Government such offence is connected with any movement endangering the safety of the State.'"

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah:—"I know that perfectly well, but how is this to be ascertained? I know that the draftsman has put it in this way "that provided they are connected with any offence against the State," but, I say supposing you have offences of this kind? I will give you an instance: Supposing we have somebody who is dissatisfied with some individual official and happens to attack him and to cause hurt."

The Hon. Sir W. Vincent:—May I point out that Section 32 (3) is not in the schedule at all, hurt is not in the schedule.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah:—I said grievous hurt.

The Hon. Sir George Lowndes:—No, the hon. member said 'hurt.'

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah:—I said 'grievous hurt' just now.

The Hon. Sir William Vincent:—'Grievous hurt' is not in the schedule. 326 is 'grievous hurt with a particular kind of weapon.'

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah:—I always understood that 'grievous hurt' is grievous hurt with any kind of weapon. Therefore, I say that you have got a schedule of offences to which there is no limit. Of course, I can go into the whole list and take up the time of the Council unnecessarily, but you will find you have got a regular list of offences. They are not offences really confined to offences against the State. Therefore, what do you find? You find that once you get this Act made applicable to any province, then in that province, if there is a particular person who is not liked or who is supposed to be undesirable by some official. I say that person is not safe if he happens to incur the displeasure of a few high officials in that province. I say that man is not safe and he has got no remedy. Apart from these details, I say, as I said before, that this is not a matter which you can argue out like two lawyers arguing out a case on one side or the other. As I said before the question to my mind is this: What case have you made out for these powers to be given to the Government? The answer I give to the Hon. Member who appealed to me and said "The Council must consider its responsibilities, the Council must realise its position," is this, that you have made out no case. The only case that you have made out is this, that by means of these extraordinary powers which happened to be placed in your hands owing to the war, perhaps you have been able to deal with this particular kind of crimes more efficiently than otherwise you would have done now. That is no reason for placing these statutes permanently on the Statute Book.

GOVERNMENT ARMED WITH AMPLE POWERS.

I say, you have ample powers as it is, use them by all means—because, I do not wish for a single moment to be understood to say that I do not want you to deal with these crimes. Deal with them, but you must also ... remember this—are you ... going to deal with these crimes in cooperation with the people? You going to deal with these crimes independently and in spite of the people. You may say that "We do not care what the non-official members think." I venture to say, my Lord, that there is not a single non-official member that is going to support these measures. There may be one or two exceptions, but as far as I know, barring one or two exceptions, the rest of them are going to oppose these measures. Not only that, although the non-official members in this Council certainly represent a volume of public opinion, you have also got the public outside and I venture to say that the whole of the country is opposed to these measures. Then you say, "Of course, we have got the official block, we have got the official majority, we are going to carry this." Well, of course, you can carry it, because you have got the official majority, but I ask you, my Lord, and I ask your Government, do you or do you not accept our assurance when we say that nobody condemns these crimes more strongly than we do, nobody is more ready and more anxious to stop them than we are, nobody is more anxious to cooperate with you than we are? Therefore, will you not listen to us? Does our opinion count for anything or does it not? Does the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the non-official members in this Council count for anything or does it not? I know it counted when you wanted £45 million! Is it or is it not going to count to-day and, if so, why not? That is the question I ask, my Lord. We have got this question to face, as the Hon. Mr. Banerjea has put it. This Act is not going to expire after six months after the peace is signed. You have got Regulation 3 in your hands, you have got the power of Ordinance, you can enact this very measure if necessary and if in the new Councils, when they are formed, if we find—and our conviction is this, that there will be no occasion—we may be wrong, I am not going to be very emphatic on that point, we may be wrong, but we feel and, my Lord, I feel convinced that this announcement of the 20th August by His Majesty's Government followed up by the visit of the Secretary of State for India who went all over the country to ascertain the public opinion on the question of constitutional reforms and the publication of your report, which I for one had never any hesitation in recognising as an advance and I have said so not in this Council but outside, had a tremendous effect on the people and whatever differences there may be between your Government and ourselves with regard to those proposals, if we eventually get those reforms in the substantial form that we expect—and on that point we mean, my lord, to fight to the end, we will do all that lies in our power, we will do our best, we mean to go further than that report. But, my lord, after we have fought the fight, whatever may be the end of it, once these reforms are introduced, I can assure you, my lord, that you will have no man in this country who will not then say this, "We have fought a constitutional battle, we have done all we could in our power, but we have not succeeded to the fullest, but it is a substantial advance. Now these reforms are introduced, let us make the best of them." And I hope that the Civil Service, on the other hand, will act in the same way. They may fight now, they may resist us now, they may think that they are going to be endangered and they may think that even these proposals go too far, but once the fight is over, I hope that you and we will work in cooperation and do our best to see that these reforms are made a success. At that time I can assure you, my lord, and I can assure the Government if we find that there still exists these revolutionary conspiracies and if we find in cooperation with your Government that measures of a drastic character are essential, I assure you that you will find men amongst my own countrymen who will stand side by side with you and will be ready to give their assent to laws, however much they may dislike them. Even then I can assure you, I shall be loathe to give my consent, but I shall, if it is necessary.

AGAINST THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

Now, therefore, do you think that you will lose anything, do you think that anything serious is going to happen if you accede to this request of ours, namely, to postpone the introduction of the Bill? That is all that we ask. Do you think that you will gain more by carrying this measure by means of your official majority against the will of the people? I say it is again, the will of the people throughout the country and,—mark my word, what I say is true and will be proved to be true—against the will of the people are you going to do that? And I say your only justification for that would be if you can say this to me, "The danger is so imminent after all we are here as a foreign government and we have got to protect ourselves and we have got to maintain peace and order in this country. It does not matter whether you like the method or not, we are absolutely driven to this desperation, against the will of the entire people, against responsible opinion in this country. We find we are in such great danger that unless we arm ourselves with these powers, our Government is in peril." If that is so, I venture to say, "No". It is not what is going to happen. You have got already more than ample powers with you and I assure you you have got—I would not care to go so far as to say the entire community, there may be a small section on whom you cannot count—but almost the entire community at your back, because, believe me, we do not wish and nobody wishes that there should be anything but ordered progress in this country. What have you found? I cannot, my lord, quote your Excellency's actual words in your speech to-day, but what has India shown during this war? The good sense of India, the loyalty of India,—not loyalty in that stupid sense in which it is sometimes used,—but free sincere co-operation—have been acknowledged. Has India failed during these last few years? Then, my lord, what is the danger what is the necessity, that calls for pressing on with this Bill at this moment? My lord, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council unnecessarily. I say first of all, as I said before, the Bill is really opposed to the fundamental principles of British justice, secondly I say it is not opportune; thirdly, I say it will create a most disastrous defeat on the public mind. Then, with regard to the details, ... the Hon. the Home Member said that in the Select Committee, if there are any suggestions made on matters of details they will be considered, but the difference between us is not so much a difference as to details. The difference, as I have pointed out, is with regard to the principles, the fundamental principles. If there were only a difference with regard to details, I have no doubt that the Select Committee would be able to solve it and there are many matters of detail which might be suggested to the Select Committee. Take, for instance, the question about the statements of persons who are either spirited away or cannot be found and so on by the accused. You say these statements should be allowed as evidence. Well personally I think that would be a most dangerous thing and I will give you my reasons for it shortly. First of all, you will admit that this is going against the ordinary law of evidence—Section 33, which lays down that you cannot have statements of this kind. But without the test laid down in Section 33, you propose that these statements should be admitted in evidence if the person who made the statement has been spirited away by the accused. Now, how is this to be proved to begin with? If the police or those who are interested in putting in these statements without being tested, without being cross-examined upon them, if they want to put in these statements, the simplest thing for them to do is to say, if the people who made the statements do not appear, that they have been spirited away. How is this to be investigated and, instead of the real investigation whether a man is guilty or not, you will ask the court to investigate whether three or four persons

(Continued on page 8.)

FAMINE IN GUJERAT

Appeal for Funds

Already distributed in foodstuffs and clothes over Rs. 68,000 without distinction of caste, colour or creed.

Send every rupee you can spare to —

Hony. Secretaries, Relief Fund, Bhatia Volunteer Corps, Sukhadvalla Building, Bombay.

BRITISH PEOPLE READY TO CONCEDE HOME RULE

GOVERNMENT, THE REAL OBSTACLE.

AGITATE IN INDIA!

MR. BAPTISTA'S LETTER.

Mr. B. G. Horniman has received the following letter from Mr. Joseph Baptista by the last mail:—

10, Howley Place, Maida Val,
London, W., 16th January 1919.

My Dear Horniman,

I should like to inform you that this country is ready to concede Home Rule for India. I have also no doubt, that the House of Commons even as at present constituted would pass any measure of reform that finds expression in an efficient Bill by an overwhelming majority. The opposition is negligible. The real obstacle is the Government itself, and the Government is influenced by a few men like Lord Curzon. It is intolerable that these few who are the custodians of vested interests should block the way. These few are, of course, the spokesmen of the bureaucracy of India. It comes to this, that the passage of Home Rule for India is blocked by the Home Government and the Government of India and not by the people or the Commons. I do not believe for one moment any deputation from India will now do any good. What is required is pressure of public opinion in India, upon the Government. Unless the people demand with earnestness and the Government realise that widespread discontent will result from a refusal to meet their wishes no modifications of the official proposals in probable. The genuineness and the intensity of the demand alone count and will prove efficacious. If the demand is artificial, you may be sure no good can come from it. The question is if the demand is genuine and earnest time will tell. But I should like you to feel the pulse and proclaim it without fear or favour.

The second danger is far more real. I have spoken to many lawyers. Most of them smile at this new-fangled diarchy. I am certain no constitutional lawyer will pass it. I, therefore, anticipate that if the proposed diarchy is referred for report to an expert committee of constitutional lawyers, it will be unanimously rejected. The result of the rejection would be to fall back on the Curtis scheme. I should not be surprised if behind the back of these ostensible proposals for dividing the functions of the Government, while retaining the executive, is a conspiracy to cast it (them?) overboard after obtaining the approbation of the Congress to the principle of diarchy. I cabled long ago to warn our people against it. The Special Congress, is not explicit upon this point. It seems to disapprove of diarchy and suggests the system in vogue in the defunct Bundesrath, but is also approves diarchy in the Central Government. The only way to meet the expert objection is to insist upon the integrity of the executive. But we may concede something to meet Government anxiety to move slowly but surely if this be real anxiety. I suggest the provincial function should be as large as possible approaching to the powers and functions of the constituent states of the United States of America. Every bill or resolution should be discussed and passed by a majority of votes. But in cases where the Government are of opinion that peace, order and good government demand a special vote, then an official bill or resolution may pass if twenty per cent. vote for it. And a private bill or resolution may fail if twenty per cent. vote against it. This should be only for the first ten years and after that the normal rule of majority.

The functions of Government may be divided into "reserved" and "non-reserved." The special vote should be allowed only in the "reserved" subjects. This suggestion is susceptible to variation. In case the legislature is not wholly elected the percentage of votes requisite should be 25 to 40 instead of 20, depending upon the number of nominated members.

With kind regards,

From yours,
(Sd.) J. BAPTISTA.

VAISHNAVA CONFERENCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter which appeared in your Sunday edition on the subject of the Vaishnava Conference, will you kindly allow me to say just a word in fairness to His Holiness Swami Anantacharya of Prathivadhayankur Mutt? I shall for the present leave the Conference alone as the unanimous support to it by all sections of Vaishnavas from all India and the sympathy with it of heads of other *peethas*, including the presence of a Shankaracharya, which rendered it a success is a sufficient testimony to the bona fides of the personnel of the Reception Committee, in fact to the entire arrangements of the Conference.

As to His Holiness, I have only to say that your correspondent would have done well to have put the questions to the Swami himself and he would have got satisfactory answers. His Holiness is occupying a gadi by a most ancient right and is personally a very distinguished, scholarly and progressive religious head. I shall not take up your space except to say that any information regarding His Holiness or his affairs can be had on enquiry at the Mutt. May I add that His Holiness has in fact made almost the first laudable attempt of ending time-old bickerings between *Vadagalais* and *Thengalais* which has been a constant source of disruption in South India?—Yours, etc.,

G. S. R.

MILITANT CLYDE WORKERS.

MASS MEETINGS RESOLVE TO CONTINUE STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 9.

Mass meetings in Glasgow, Govan and Clydebank passed resolutions to continue the strike for a forty-hour week and called on the Executive Councils to cooperate with strikes or resign. Govan favoured immediate payment of strike money.

The strikers' joint committee issued a militant statement, claiming that only a few faint-hearts had returned to work and asserting that the committee was more confident than ever of victory. The statement also alleged that Glasgow carpenters and joiners had decided to strike. The Municipal employees have decided not to strike.

The Scottish miners have all resumed work pending the result of the conference of Miners' Federation of Great Britain at Southport on February 12th to receive Government's reply to the miners' demands for a thirty per cent. advance of wages, a six-hours' day, nationalisation of mines and full wages for demobilised and unemployed miners.

SERIOUS LABOUR OUTLOOK.

LORD C. HAMILTON CRITICISES STRIKERS' ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 9.

Lord Claud Hamilton, in a speech in London, said that Government control of railways would continue for two years after the conclusion of peace. He regarded the labour outlook as serious and attributed the dangerous shape, it was assuming to the fact that the country during the last two years had been debauched by Government money and concessions had not been made to argument, but to the brute force of the men who had never risked their lives for their country. Government, he said, must take off the velvet glove it had worn so long.

TERMS OF RAILWAYMEN'S AGREEMENT.

EARLY END OF CLYDE STRIKE DOUBTFUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Feb. 9.

The Government, Railwaymen, the National Union of Railwaymen and the management of Underground Railways came too late to permit resumption of work on the tubes to-day. The agreement provides that the Union shall nominate a man for each underground railway to cooperate with the representatives of the companies in seeing that facilities are provided to meet the physical needs of the motormen, which will be included in an eight hours' day.

Early settlement on the Clyde is now regarded as doubtful. The Committee states that the men are determined to remain out until their demands are acceded to.

Hunger is now entering as a factor in the strike of the 25,000 engineers, on the north-east coast for 44 hours' week, which has lasted for five weeks. The strikers' funds are low and there is much distress, especially among the dependents of the labourers. The strike is contrary to the advice of the London Executive of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, who had agreed to give the forty-seven hours' week a trial.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS STILL IDLE.

UNION'S EXECUTIVE ORDER STRIKERS TO HOLD ON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 9.

Despite the agreement between Government and the Locomotive Engineers' Society the underground railways did not resume work to-day, owing to the Executive of National Union of Railwaymen deciding that the above agreement was unsatisfactory and ordering their men not to resume work. These men have up to the present been striking "unofficially" with the members of the above Society and as they are employed at the power-station supplying most of the tubes, work cannot be resumed on the tubes. However, the Railwaymen's Union decision has not affected London and South-Western and London and Brighton railways, which are again running.

'BUS DRIVERS' THREAT.

'Bus drivers threaten to strike owing, *inter alia*, to the growing employment of military motor lorries for transporting people to and from business in London, which has been necessitated by the stoppage of the tubes.

The situation in Glasgow remains unchanged materially. There was a sensation in Belfast when it became known that the magistrate had issued warrants for the arrest of the chief strike leaders on a charge of conspiracy to prejudice and injure public safety.

EARLY RESUMPTION OF SERVICES.

BOARD OF TRADE'S HOPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 9.

The Board of Trade announces that a conference between the Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen and the management of the underground railway companies, resulted in an arrangement, by which the services will be resumed as soon as possible.

The London branch of the Electrical Union last night ordered immediate resumption of work pending national action.

PROLONGATION OF ARMISTICE.

NEW CONDITIONS TO BE IMPOSED ON GERMANY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 9.

PARIS, February 7.—Marshal Foch, Admiral Wemyss and Generals Bliss and Weygand, attended to-day's Supreme War Council, which considered the new conditions for armistice which falls to be renewed on February 17th, and the measures necessary, owing to Germany's failure to deliver rolling-stock, to place German merchantmen at Allies' disposal, to surrender all submarines and her refusal to accede to certain demands which are indispensable to the application of the armistice. The Council deliberated as regards the relative proportions of the Allied forces to be maintained in the occupied territories of Germany and Turkey.

The opinion is expressed in a well-informed French quarter that the Associated Powers may consider the question of occupation of Dantzig, also the Dantzig-Thorn railway.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSION.

HALF OF DRAFT NOW COVERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 9.

A communique from Paris says:—Kramarz, Venizelos, Dmowski and Diamandy, representing, respectively, Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, Poland and Rumania, took their seats as members of the League of Nations Commission, which last night approved articles dealing with questions of greatest importance concerning the positive functions of the League. Half of the draft is now covered.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSION.

ACCORD OF VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 9.

A communiqué from Paris says the commission of the League of Nations meeting this morning was marked by the same accord of view that characterised the previous sessions. At the end of the meeting the Commission finds itself nearing the end of its task and only a few articles in the draft remain to be formally presented to the members of the Commission for discussion.

SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

TO DEAL WITH NON-MILITARY QUESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 9.

The Supreme War Council resumed the discussion of the terms of renewal of the Armistice. The following resolution proposed by President Wilson, was approved.

"Under the present conditions many questions not primarily of a military character, arising daily are bound to become of increasing importance as time passes and should be dealt with on behalf of the United States and the Allies by civilian representatives of these Governments, experienced in such questions as finance, food, blockade and control of shipping and raw materials. To accommodate this, there shall be constituted at Paris a Supreme Economic Council to deal with such matters for the period of the Armistice. The Council shall absorb or replace such other existing inter-Allied bodies and their powers as may be determined from time to time. The Economic Council shall consist of not more than five representatives of each interested Government."

DEMANDS OF POSTAL WORKERS.

MR. CLYNES' APPEAL TO THE MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 9.

Addressing a large meeting of postal workers in London this afternoon, at which resolutions favouring shorter hours, higher wages and full civil rights were adopted, Mr. Clynes emphasised the desirability of formulating and discussing the demands before striking, in order to keep the sympathy of the public. He declared that a far higher standard of living must be obtained before there could be peace in Britain, but these things could not be settled by mob law. The workers, wishes must be translated by trusted delegates. (Cheers.)

MILITARY LORRIES AS PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

QUESTION OF CONTINUANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 9.

The Press Bureau states that the President of the Board of Trade and the Home Secretary informed the deputation of the Licensed Vehicle Workers' Union on Saturday that until the dispute on underground railways was settled it was impossible to say whether military lorries would continue to be used to convey the public or not.

VOICE OF LABOUR.

RESOLUTION OF SOCIALISTS' CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 9.

BERNE, Feb. 6.—At the Socialist Conference a resolution of Mr. Henderson in favour of bringing the greatest influence to bear on the Peace Conference and uniting the working classes in an *internationale*, also a resolution of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald that the League should be composed of parliamentary representatives of the different countries, and a resolution of Mr. Huysmans in favour of equality of all nations, were unanimously adopted.

Eisener, representing Bavaria, strongly appealed for the League of Nations and urged the insertion of a clause in its constitution prohibiting the taking up of arms against the League. He appealed to the German Majority Socialists not to demand a citizen army. He said the abolition of armies was the only possible solution.

SPARTACIST AGITATION.

"ULTIMATUMS" TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., Feb. 9.

BERLIN.—Reports of disturbances come from all parts of Germany. Civil war continues at Dusseldorf and to some extent at Hamburg. Soviets have seized the telephones and telegraphs at Luebeck with the object of interfering with the Government communications, but the object has not been attained, owing to the State officials immediately striking,—a policy which is proving effective in various parts of the country against Spartacist usurpation.

Spartacists are still agitating against the National Assembly, which is receiving "ultimatums" from many parts of Germany. For example, the Soviet of Gotha sent an ultimatum that unless the Guards were withdrawn from Weimar, a general strike would be proclaimed in Thuringen. It is hoped in Berlin that the Centrists will participate in the new National Government, thus greatly strengthening it.

DR. DAVID ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 9.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Weimar says Dr. David, a Majority Socialist and ex-Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been elected president of the National Assembly almost unanimously.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT FOR INFLUENZA.

NOTED SWEDISH PHYSICIAN'S CLAIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 9.

STOCKHOLM.—Spotted typhus is raging in Petrograd and Moscow and other big towns in Russia. Twelve doctors and forty nurses have died in one hospital alone. Sufficient coffins cannot be procured.

The noted Swedish physician Bjoernson claims that Spanish influenza can be cured by exposing the patients' backs to strong electric heat and light appliance, followed by application of heat developing compresses, by which intense perspiration is induced. He claims that his numerous patients have been cured in from two to five days by this process.

AMERICAN WHEAT.

GOVERNMENT TO GUARANTEE PRICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 9.

WASHINGTON.—The agricultural committee of the House of Representatives has agreed to a Bill providing a fund of one thousand million dollars in order to give effect to the Government's guaranteed price of 226 cents a bushel for the 1919 wheat crop. If the price falls below 226 cents, Government will make up the difference.

BELFAST STRIKE LEADERS.

WARRANTS FOR ARREST ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 9.

A mass meeting of Glasgow engineers to-day considered the suspension of the District Committee and passed a resolution of confidence in the Committee. Warrants for the arrest of the majority of the Belfast strike leaders were issued to-day.

Glasgow bakers are expected to cease work to-morrow upon expiration of strike notices for a forty-hour week.

ENTRAINMENT OF SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 9.

The War Office statement, explaining the trouble regarding soldiers says, there has been two days' accumulation of leaving expired men in London totalling eleven-thousand. Trains were provided for all, but tube strikes prevented the men reaching the despatching points in proper time. Nine thousand were despatched before nine in the morning on Saturday and afterwards 250 of the remainder, influenced by a few self-constituted leaders, marched to Whitehall whence a guard marched them to Wellington Barracks pending entrainment.

THE BLACK BILLS.

(Continued from page 7.)

who made statements have been in fact spirited away by the accused or not. In other words, you will have a trial within a trial. That is a most objectionable thing at any time and in matters of this kind you will simply encourage a practice which might be abused. And, therefore, I say that in the first instance that provision should be taken out altogether. Then you have got many other matters of detail, but I do not want to weary this Council. I have no doubt the Select Committee—if the Bill goes to the Select Committee—will consider these matters. My lord, therefore, in conclusion, I would again make an appeal to your lordship's Government, as a man, my lord who is a lover of the constitution, as a man, my lord, who is a lover of law and order, as a man who believes in discipline and authority, I would appeal to you to reconsider your position before you proceed with this Bill any further and I hope that when the new Councils come into existence there will be no occasion for the enactment of such subversion. But I can tell you this that if things do not improve, if things do not change, if things get worse, believe me you will get responsible men who will stand by you as strongly as anyone can. I still hope, that the Government will consider this and I say that your persistence with this Bill will be most disastrous.

MR. PATEL'S AMENDMENT.

DIVISION OF VOTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI Feb. 8.

The following is the result of voting on Mr. Patel's amendment:—

For the motion:—Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Mr. S. N. Banerjea, Raja of Mahamdabad, Dr. Sapru, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Sastri, Mr. B. N. Sarma, Mr. Asad Ali, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Rai Sitanath Rai, Raja Ramal Singh, Rai Krishna Sahaye, Raja of Kanika, Mr. Mazr-ul-Huq, Mr. Shaq, Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Mr. V. D. Shukul, Mr. K. K. Chanda, Maung Bah Too.

Against the motion:—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Claude Hill, Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir George Lowndes, Sir James Meston, Sir William Vincent, Sir Arthur Anderson, Mr. W. A. Ironside, Sir Verney Lovett, Mr. F. H. Howard, Sir James DuBoulay, Mr. A. H. Lee, Mr. H. Sharp, Mr. R. A. Mant, Major General Bingley, Sir Godfrey Fell, Mr. F. C. Rose, Mr. C. H. Kesteven, D. Des Bray, Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Holland, Surgeon-General Edwards, Mr. G. R. Clarke, Mr. A. P. Muddiman, Mr. C. A. Baron, Mr. P. L. Moore, Mr. M. N. Hogg, Mr. T. Emerson, Mr. H. C. Walsh, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sir John Donald, Mr. P. J. Faggon, Mr. J. T. Marten, Mr. W. J. Reid, Mr. W. F. Rice, Mr. Monorieff Smith.

VOTING ON MR. BANERJEA'S AMENDMENT.

The following is the result of voting on Mr. S. N. Banerjea's amendment:—

For the motion:—Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Mr. S. S. N. Bannerjea, Raja of Mahmmudabad, Dr. Sapru, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Sastri, Mr. B. N. Sharma, Mr. Asad Ali, Mr. M. M. Hogg, Sir Fazulphoy Currimbhoy, Rai Sita Nath Rai, Syed Nawab Nawabali Chaudhari, Mr. Krishna Sahay, Raja of Kanika, Mr. Mazhrul Haque, Mr. M. Shafi, Khan Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Mr. Khaparde, Rai Bahadur Shukul, and Maung Bah Too.

Against the motion:—H. E. Commander-in Chief, Sir Claude Hill, Sir Shankaran Nair, Sir George Lowndes, Sir William Vincent, Sir James Meston, Sir Arthur Anderson, Mr. W. A. Ironside, Mr. H. Sharp, Mr. R. A. Mant, Major-General Bingley, Sir Godfrey Fell, Mr. F. C. Rose, Mr. C. F. Kesteven, Mr. Dennis Bray, Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Holland, Surgeon-General Edwards, Mr. G. R. Clarke, Mr. P. L. Moore, Mr. T. Emerson, Mr E. H. C. Walsh, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sir John Donald, Mr. P. J. Fagan, Mr. T. Marsen, Mr. W. J. Reid, Mr. W. F. Rice, and Mr. Monerieff.

UNITED INDIAN PROTEST.

SIR. WILLIAM'S ATTACK RESENTED.

(From a Correspondent.)
DELHI, Feb. 8.

All Indian members, including nominated members, Mr. Shafi and Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, voted for Mr. Patel's amendment. Mr. Nawabali Chowdury alone remained neutral. Mr. Patel and Mr. Jinnah did not vote for Mr. Bannerjee's amendment, as it meant sanction to reference to the Select Committee, Mr. Hogg voted for Mr. Banerjea's amendment.

Sir Dinsha Wacha wired to the Viceroy for postponement. Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar opposed the Bills on the 6th, but had to be absent on the 7th on unavoidable ceremony.

COMMON LAW—PRIVILEGE EVEN OF MURDERERS.

Mr. Aiyangar based his arguments that political ogenders should not be denied the common law, that is the privilege even of cut-throats and murderers. The impartial Government should not differentiate between ordinary crimes and political crimes. The C.I.D. asking for the reducing of the judicial test and trial was something like a member of the depressed classes petitioning for reducing the University test for their classes. To get through reduction of test means heeding to the inefficiency of the department, or rather hiding their faults. Mr. Sharma made a very strong and impressive speech ever recorded in the history of the Viceregal Council. No Bill evoked such a united Indian protest from members elected and nominated. Sir William Vincent's attack on Pandit Malaviya was highly resented by the members.

"LEAVE THE COUNCIL IN A BODY."

JALGAON'S ADVICE TO NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS

At a public meeting held at Jalgaon the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That the following telegrams should be sent:—"(a) To his Excellency the Viceroy, Delhi:—Public meeting held under the auspices of the East Khandesh District Association strongly protests against the introduction of Bills Nos. I and II of 1919 (Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Criminal Law Emergency Powers Bill), and considers them absolutely unnecessary and subversive of the fundamental principles of liberty and justice."

(b) To the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Viceregal Council, Delhi:—"Strongly oppose introduction of Bills Nos. I and II of 1919. Opposition failing we request you to leave Council in a body, declaring non-attendance till withdrawal of the Bills. Request all non-official colleagues to act similarly."

DUTY OF NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

JOINT REPRESENTATION TO PRIME MINISTER URGED.

(From our Correspondent.)
LAHORE, Feb. 8.

Commenting on the rejection of Messrs. Patel's and Banerjea's amendments on the Rowlatt Bills and the adoption of the Home Member's motion to introduce the Bills and refer them to a Select Committee, the "Punjabee", in the course of a leaderette, makes the following suggestion:—In view of the attitude of the Government of India in the matter, we think non-official Indian members of the various Councils in India should put their heads together and send in reasoned representations against the enactment of the proposed measures to the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for India. This action should be taken immediately. No effort should be spared to prevent the Sedition Bills from being placed on the Statute Book.

The "Tribune" writes:—That the Government of India should persist in their desire to proceed with the Bill in the face of the strong, indignant, and universal protest outside the Council, backed up by this solid non-official vote in the Council itself, is a striking commentary upon the form of government that exists in India at present and should be the strongest argument in the eyes of all democratic and liberty loving Englishmen for transforming this archaic machinery. Let the Congress and other deputations carry a full and authentic report of this discussion with them when they go to England and their problem will be half solved. And what shall we say of the valiant fight which our faithful friends and leaders fought in a cause which they knew was not only losing but already lost—only that they did their duty as men and patriots and covered themselves with glory. The moral victory rests entirely with them and India will cherish their services.

SURAT'S PROTEST.

"A BAD PRELUDE TO REFORMS"

A meeting of the citizens of Surat was called on the 4th instant, under the auspices of the Surat District Association and the Home Rule League, Surat Branch, to protest against the Rowlatt Bills, under the presidency of Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas, the veteran pleader of Surat. Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth from Bombay and Mr. Bezonji Maneckji Jambusaria and R. B. K. G. Desai, retired Presidency Engineer, and others were present.

Mr. Mavjibhai traced the history of penal laws and explained the genesis of the Press Act, the Defence of India Act and other repressive legislations, and showed how they were used to suppress constitutional political agitation, though the members-in-charge had distinctly promised that they would be used only in exceptional cases of revolutionaries, who intended to upset the existing Government by unlawful means. The Bills were quite inopportune and was an ugly recognition of the splendid services of India during the war and a bad prelude to the reforms that were coming. The resolutions passed were:—

1. That this public meeting of the citizens of Surat emphatically protests against the introduction of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Criminal Law Emergency Powers Bill, by the provisions of which it is proposed to arm the Government and its executive officers with novel and even unheard-of powers of the most dangerous description striking at the root of the liberties of the people and involving an unwarrantable and unnecessary interference with their fundamental rights. Some of the provisions of the proposed Bills represent departure from sound principles relating to evidence and procedure in the administration of criminal justice which are essential for the ascertainment of the proof of guilt and for the protection and safeguarding of the innocent. This meeting is strongly of opinion that if legislation of such a retrograde and repressive character is passed, the effect on the public mind and the relations between the Government and the people will be most disastrous and requests Government to withdraw the Bills.

2. This public meeting calls upon the representatives of the people in the Indian Legislative Council to effectively organise themselves in opposing the Bills and in dissociating themselves in the name of the public from any responsibility for its final enactment in any form.

3. This meeting authorizes the President to wire the substance of the resolutions to the Viceroy, to the Hon. Mr. Jinnah and other elected members of the Legislative Council.

The first resolution was proposed by Mr. Nanabhai Lalbhai Pleader and Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth of Bombay.

Telegrams were sent to H. E. the Viceroy, to the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and the Hon. Sir Fazulbhai and the Hon. Sir Watcha.

DUTY OF INDIAN MEMBERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have rightly characterised the attitude of the Government with regard to the Black Bills as "Bureaucratic Obstinacy." Sir George Lowndes has defined the attitude of the Government in unequivocal terms. He said:—

"One Hon. Member had asked them whether as Government, they would pay no attention to their advice." The answer to that question could only be one if they were asked to surrender their judgment maturely come to on difficult questions of policy. It would be impossible for them to surrender their judgment *even to the unanimous opposition of the non-official members.*

I heartily thank Sir George Lowndes for the clear and definite statement of the Government's attitude. My thanks would have been heartier still if this attitude would have been announced in so many terms with the publication of the Bill. The non-official members would have then realized the utter futility of their arguments and would have better utilised their time in their future course of action, assuming the enactment of the Bills. It is really a farce to call the Hon. Members to confer, when there is nothing to do so.

Whatever it may be we have now got the Government's attitude. But what are the non-official members going to do? Are they going to bear the insult calmly hurled at them with all the authority of the Government that they are bent pon enacting the measures "even to the unanimous opposition of the non-official members?" I would earnestly suggest that they should immediately meet in an informal Conference and decide the course of action befitting the high dignity of the accredited representatives of the awakened India, pursue it with a firm resolution until our demands are granted. Now is the time to unite; and I hope all would sink minor differences and act jointly without any the least delay.

Among other things, they should consider, whether they are going to take part in the deliberations of the Select Committee, what they would do, at the time of the passage of the Bills and what steps they are going to take when the Bills become law. The future of the Indian people lies entirely in the determination of their representatives and it is no wonder if they watch their actions with keen interest.—Yours, etc.

A CITIZEN.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

QUESTION OF KHALIFAT PURELY ISLAMIC.

A BENARES MASS MEETING.

SUPPORT TO H. H. AGA KHAN'S VIEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)
BENARES, Feb. 8.

At a mass meeting of the Musalmans held at the Juma Mosque, Benares, the following resolutions were passed:—"This meeting is of opinion that the question of Khalifat is purely an Islamic question, and that no other nation has a right to interfere with the faith of Musalmans, regarding this question.

2. "This meeting supports the view of Syed Amir Ali and H. H. the Aga Khan which they have expressed regarding the fate of Constantinople.

3. "This meeting is of opinion that all the holy places of Musalmans should remain in the possession and power of the Caliph, the Sultan of Turkey, as usual.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

WOMEN ELIGIBLE AS DELAGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 9.

A communique from Paris says:—The Great Powers and representatives on the Supreme War Council to-day discussed the terms of the extension of the armistice with Germany. The discussion will be continued to-morrow.

The International Labour Legislation Commission discussed the representation which should given to Governments and to the organisation of employers and workpeople in the proposed permanent international conference. A resolution was passed that women should be equally eligible with men as delegates to the conference.

UNAUTHORISED ADVERTISEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reference to my letter on cholera which appeared in your issue of the 28th ultimo, I notice that an advertizer is making full use of the same with a full display of my name and qualifications to advertise his "Chlorogen." Your morning contemporary's manager, in whose paper the advertisement appeared, has promised me to discontinue it at once. I write this lest it may be imagined that I gave my consent to that advertisement.—Yours, etc.,

C. A. D'AVOINE.

Byculla, Feb. 8.

RESOLUTIONS IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

GOVT. DECISION NOT TO BE CHANGED.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Feb. 8.

Mr. V. J. Patel has received the following letter from the Secretary of the Legislative Department:—"I have laid before his Excellency, the President, your letter dated the 18th January 1919, regarding the question of resolutions in the ensuing session, and I am directed by his Excellency to say that, after giving the arguments, adduced in your letter under reference, he regrets that he is unable to change the decision which was conveyed to you in circular letter No. 44, of the 20th December 1919."

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

INDIA'S RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION.

MR. HORNIMAN ON CONGRESS AND AFTER.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

In the course of an address on the present political situation at Allahabad last evening which was delivered before a very large and enthusiastic gathering, Mr. Horniman referred to the recent developments in the Peace Conference as revealed by the telegrams of the past few days. He said:—We have found during the last few days in the news that comes to us from Paris, where the Peace Conference is sitting, the statesmen representing the Great Powers at the Peace Conference do not seem to have any very great regard for the principles of self-determination at all. So far as I can make out from the news that we are getting, the Peace Conference is going to be more of a scramble for territories than the tribunal at which justice is to be meted out to countries that are crying out for it.

The Doctrine of Mandate.

We hear during the last few days of a very wonderful newphrase that has come into existence. Self-determination apparently is to be put on one side and we have instead a system under which certain Powers are to have a mandate given them to administer and exploit, I suppose (laughter)—other territories that do not belong to them. Now, this very closely concerns us in India. For, we are standing for the principle of self-determination and we are standing for more than that—we are standing for this, that no people in the world, no country in the world, has the right to take charge of the territories of another country, to administer its affairs against the will of the people and exploit that country for its own interest. ("Hear", "hear.") I want to speak very frankly. If the system of mandatory powers is going to be followed and if such countries as Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and other territories that have been conquered by the Allies during the war, including the German Colonies, are going to be handed over to certain Allied Powers, with what is described as a mandate for their administration and rule, then I am quite sure that it means nothing more or less than that these territories are likely in practice to be administered not for the benefit of the people inhabiting them, but for the benefit of the Powers that have the particular mandate. (Cheers.) What is a mandatory power? Now, a very remarkable thing has been reported in the telegrams during the last four days in regard to the system of mandatory power. There was a telegram in the papers yesterday or the day before, in which we were told that everything is going along very smoothly in the Peace Conference.

A Mandate for India!

Because, apparently they have arrived at the stage of carving up territories and sharing them out among one another, so that everything is going very smoothly (laughter), and we are informed, among other things in the telegram, of the wonderful fact that India desires to be a mandatory power for Mesopotamia, for German East Africa and apparently for parts of Central Africa. I believe I am expressing the opinion of everybody here and the feeling of the whole country, that this is an absolute libel on the people of India. (Cheers.) Who do not want to have mandates for administering the territories of any country other than their own? (Cheers.) I am quite certain that all the blood that has been spilt, all the Indian treasure that has been spent, in helping to win the war was spent and spilt in order that the great principle of self-determination might be assured for all time to come and money was not spent and blood was not poured out that India might exploit the territories of Mesopotamia, Central Africa and East Africa for the benefit of ourselves. When we are told that India wants to be a mandatory power for Mesopotamia or any other country, I think the sooner that on behalf of the people of India that statement is repudiated emphatically and uncompromisingly the better. All that India asks is that she should have the mandate to govern herself. ("Hear," "hear" and cheers.)

India's Representation in the Peace Conference.

Continuing, he said:—Now, the fact of the matter is, India as India is not represented at the Peace Conference at all, so that the use of her name in this way is an imposition upon the world. We all know how India is represented. There is Mr. Montagu and there is the Maharaja of Bikaner and there is our friend Lord Sinha. But the fact of the matter is that they do not represent India at all and I have often wondered what sort of answer they would be able to give to the president of the Peace Conference or to President Wilson if President Wilson was to address them in the same terms as he addressed the Government of Germany a few months ago on the question as to what their credentials are or what they claim to represent. You remember that when President Wilson was asked to enter into negotiations with the Government of Germany in order to agree to an armistice and bring hostilities to an end, he gave a plain answer to the then Government of Germany. He said, Before I have any discussion with you, before I take what you say to be the voice of Germany, I want to know that your Government represents and is responsible to the German peoples. Until your Government can truly claim to represent the voice of the people of your country and until you carry out such constitutional changes in the structure and machinary of your Government so as to give you the title to say that your voice is the voice of the people, until that is done I will refuse to have anything to do with you at all. I wonder what Mr. Montagu, the Maharaja of Bikaner or Lord Sinha would have to say if they were asked by the members of the Peace Conference, "We want to know whom you represent here, because you talk of India wanting to grab Mesopotamia and take hold of Central Africa. We want to know this: Does your Government truly represent the voice of the people of India? and if it does not, let us tell you freely and frankly that until you come here and show that your Government is responsible to the people of India and truly represents the voice of the people of India we decline to have any discussion or negotiation with you at all." (Cheers). Why should not the same question as was addressed to the German Government be put to those people who go to the Peace Conference and claim to represent India in these buglarious projects? ("Hear," "hear.")

Reforms and Agitation.

Proceeding to discuss the present situation as regards the reform proposal, Mr. Horniman said the present position was one undoubtedly of grave anxiety. The Government of Great Britain would be taking upon themselves a grave responsibility if they tried to pass a bill embodying nothing more than the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals and ignoring the modifications demanded in the Congress resolutions. In such an event it would be better to carry on their agitation and wait until they get something which they could accept with self-respect. The Indian National Congress had made great sacrifices in order to meet Mr. Montagu and find a common basis of discussion. Continuing, Mr. Horniman said:—I want to emphasise on this occasion that if Mr. Montagu or the Government of Great Britain were to ignore this declaration of the Indian National Congress and All-India Muslim League, if they proposed to flout this demand made on behalf of the whole people of India, the responsibility which they will take upon themselves, will be one which it is very difficult to comprise in actual words. Because, I will undertake to say that if such flouting of public opinion of this country were to take place, they would have to face the beginning and continuing of such an agitation as would, I hope and verily believe, put the previous agitation that took place during the first years of war for recognition of India's position entirely in the shade. We are not using threats. It is not a question of uttering threats, but of fulfilling our responsibility, to warn the Government of what is likely to take place if they do not adopt what is the right and proper course. It is our right to make Mr. Montagu understand, to make the Government of India understand and make the people and Parliament of Great Britain understand, exactly what will satisfy us and what will not and what sort of future they will have to face if they are not going to give us the minimum we asked for. We do not mean to be satisfied with less than what we are asking for at the present time. If we are given anything less than the minor demand we are making, then we must tell the Government of Great Britain that we shall not be satisfied and we shall continue our agitation and find new methods of agitation. (Laughter and cheers.) We have not exhausted the methods of lawful and constitutional agitation. We have many weapons left in our armoury. It is not only the executive that possess weapons in their armoury. We have a great many weapons in reserve which we will produce to make our agitation more effective if the occasion arives, though I hope it will not. But there is the fact which I want to emphasise. the responsibility which the Government in England will take upon themselves, if they decide that they are only going to give us the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals and nothing more.

Delhi Congress Resolutions.

Now, after the special session of the Congress at Bombay, at the Delhi Congress, as you all know, our resolutions carried us a little bit further. I want to go into this in a little detail if possible, but I should like as one who absolutely, entirely and uncompromisingly supports and adheres to the resolution passed at the Delhi session of the Congress (loud cheers) to justify our position which has been subjected to a good deal of criticism. Now what was the state of affairs at the Delhi Congress? At the Bombay session we said we did not like the principle of diarchy, but ultimately to help things we agreed that it might exist for a few years and that in the provinces the departments of Law, Police and Justice would be reserved subjects to be administered by executive members of Government for a period of six years. That was a very great sacrifice on the part of a large body in the Congress. It was a sacrifice, because we hold very strongly that they are departments of Government which essentially should pass into the hands of the people. But, we made that sacrifice. At the Delhi session of the Congress we found, however, that the opinion of the country had expressed itself very strongly regarding this particular question of dividing the government in the provinces into two portions, one as Ministers and other as Executive Members in control of different departments. I will illustrate what has happened in one particular respect. At the special session of Bombay, Congress there were a certain number of what are called the "Moderates", whom we were very glad to see there and whom we respected for coming into the Congress for discussion and negotiation, in order to arrive at a common understanding. It was very largely on account of those gentlemen that we were induced to make the sacrifices that we did. But, what did we find regarding this particular matter of provincial autonomy. Moderate leaders like the Hon. Mr. Kamat, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and others, to whom we made the concession, are members of the Bombay Legislative Council. These gentlemen when they went back to their Council, drew up a unanimous report to Government, which they have all signed, claiming for Bombay full provincial autonomy. ("Hear, "hear.") Yes. I quite agree. I don't blame them. But it is not fair to other provinces after that to stick to the Bombay Resolution. It is not fair to get the Congress to agree that full provencial autonomy should not be demanded and them to go out side the Congress and demand it for your own province. But that was only one of many indications that opinion in the country was very strongly in favour of full provincial autonomy being given at once and at Delhi the Congress was bound to act upon that feeling. There was an overwhelming majority for the resolution. But, unfortunately, it has caused differences among some of our leaders and some of our most respected and one of our most revered leaders has been unable to give her adhesion to that particular resolution. I am not going further into the merits of that resolution now, although I agree with it. I only say that to my mind the duty of the Indian National Congress is to act as the interpreter of the voice of the people and of loyal Congress-men to abide by its decisions and it is absolutely clear that we cannot agree to any position which is taken up, which admits the suggestion that leaders can impose upon the Congress their own personal views. ("Hear," "hear.") If we have done nothing else during the last three years by the new spirit we have introduced, we have at least made the Congress truly representative of the country's voice and we can go before the people of England and say that the Indian National Congress does voice the opinion of the country. But so far as the difference of opinion that has arisen is concerned, if one of our leaders like Mrs. Besant feels that she cannot support the resolution of the Congress, I can only say that it is a source of the most infinite grief to all supporters of the National Congress. Mrs. Besant, after all, is the leader who during the last three or four years has done more perhaps than any one else to advance the national cause. (Loud cheers.) We can never forget what Mrs. Besant has done. We can never express in any words the gratitude which the people of his country feel for her great services. ("Hear," "hear" and cheers.) We cannot caste our minds back without recognising that if it had not been for the courage with which Mrs. Besant raised the banner of Home Rule and led our forces into field, if it had not been for the courage with which she brought the battle and underwent great sacrifice, we should not be in the position in which we are today—the position of hoping of getting what we want. But it is none the less absolutely essential to my mind that at such a crisis as this, we must set our mind and devote all our energy to nothing else but the carrying out of the mandate of the Congress as expressed in the resolution passed at the Delhi session:

Congress and Home Rule League.

Now, I want to say a word regarding the losing of the Home Rule League. It is the one of the first articles of the constitution of the Home Rule League that it exists to support and strengthen the Indian National Congress and, therefore, to my mind, the very first duty that is laid upon the Home Rule League as an organisation and upon every member of it whether high or low, is that the League should ask that all members should do all in their power to support and secure the carrying out of the mandate of the Congress. If there is any suggestion that the Home Rule League was going to take up an attitude antagonistic to that, I am certain that it would be repudiated by the Home Rulers all over the country in a very short time. It is the business of the Home Rule League as an organisation to support and strengthen the Congress and that can only be done by supporting its resolution, not agree with the resolution—carried at the Delhi session of the Congress. If this proposal were seriously meant, that would be, to my mind, offending against one of the first articles of the constitution of the Home Rule League and it cannot have our support. But, certain pronouncements have been made during the last few days by the Hon. Mr. Jinnah and the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at a meeting held at Bombay in their speeches regarding this particular difference that has arisen and I for one sincerely hope they will find a way out of the difficulty which at present exists and for that reason I do not want to discuss more than I can help in detail the question of these differences. I feel that on such an occasion as this, the crisis at which we stand is of such a grave character that we all should do all we can in order to present any difference that exists among us leading to a wide chasm which might do harm to the country. If some of us stand in this matter on one side and Mr. Jinnah and Mrs. Besant on the other, we are not going to allow any way to be missed, any avenue of possible agreement to be ignored, which might lead to the desired for consummation of Mrs. Besant and Mr. Jinnah being able to accompany the Congress deputation to England. I think there is not one of us who does not feel what a loss the cause of the Indian National Congress must suffer if the deputation which it is sending has to go without leaders like Mrs. Besant and Mr. Jinnah, if as a result of the suggestion which have been made, if as a result of the interpretation which the Hon. Pandit Malaviya has put upon the Congress resolution with all his authority as president of the Congress and if that interpretation is accepted, if as a result of that Mrs. Besant and Mr. Jinnah say they are prepared to join the deputation, I for one will be very glad to hear it, but if we are going to accept the interpretation put upon the Congress resolution by Pandit Malaviya—and I do not say that he is wrong—a discretionary power can only vest in the deputation collectively and not individually. ("Hear" "Hear.")

Deputation to England.

The supremely all important consideration at the present moment is apart from all these things—that we should make it understood in England before the British public that the demands of Indian National Congress are the demands of India as a whole. These demands, which are jointly put forward by the Congress and the All-Indian Muslim League, are the results of months of most earnest discussion and negotiation between various conflacting opinions and which have resulted after all that time and that discussion in the expression of the minimum of what can be given to the people of this country with any prospect of satisfaction in the matter. Whatever we may do, whatever deputation we may send, unless we are going to impress upon the British public the fact that the Indian peoples are asking for what they really want and will not be satisfied with anything else, you will not get much by going to England and saying "we are asking for so much but we are prepared to take so much less." That is the most fatal error we could make at this particular time I can assert with the knowledge of the psychlogy of the British public which I claim that your chances of meeting what you want lie in asking for the whole of what you want and nothing less. I was glad to read in the papers and the telegram sent by Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. Karandikar on behalf of Mr. Tilak that the opposition to the Reform Schemes in England is of a negligible quantity ("Hear" "hear" and cheers) and I think I may also add of very negligible quality. (Laughter). I was never one of those who were much perturbed as to what Lord Sydenham and his followers would be able to do. The Indo-British Association have spent vast sums of money and circulated all sorts of lies, but they are not likely to make much impression upon the people among whom they are circulated. When the London Chamber of Commerce had before it the report sent up by the East India Section of the Chamber, it decided to let it lie, in both senses of the word, no doubt. (Laughter) on the table. I am not alarmed by these people. What would really be a cause for alarm would be if you were to weaken the demand. I was very glad, therefore, to see that Mr. Tilak with the shrewdness, discrimination and commonsense which always distinguishes him in his political work, urges that we should resolutely press for the demands contained in the resolutions of the Indian National Congress. ("Hear," "hear" and cheers) that is my view, as it has always been. (Cheers.)

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SIR GEORGE LOWNDES RUN AMOCK

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the debate in the Imperial Legislative Council on the Rowlatt Bills the arguments of the Hon. Law Member, Sir George Lowndes were most convincing, and I challenge any civilized Parliament to show from its records a debate by a member of Government which can even remotely approach the logic, the intellectuality the "maturity of judgment", and the grip of "difficult questions of policy", and, to adorn the whole, the brilliant analogies of "the sick man", "the burglar" and "the snake", which were all so gracefully compressed in the literary gem of a speech of which Sir George Lowndes was delivered on the 7th instant. When we contemplate the grandeur of this speech and that of Sir Verney Lovett, we absolutely despair of our ever becoming fit for Self-Government, for, no Indian can ever dream of having that breadth of vision, that soundstatesmanship, that solid mentality, which some of the English members of the efficient Bureaucracy have been exhibiting in the Council Chambers from time to time.

Now let us try to admire the beauty of Sir George's exhibition in full. His first and best merit is that he delightfully frank. He puts the whole problem in a nutshell when he lays down quite bluntly, and I am afraid a little brutally, the most workable of administrative principles that "it would be impossible for Government to surrender their judgment even to the unanimous opinion of the non-official members on difficult questions of policy." Indeed, it is a wonderfully sound doctrine that "policy" first, and "people" afterwards. What does it matter if the Government or the representatives of the people are "bombarded with telegrams" from one end of the country to the other? The people and their representatives are the sick patient. It is no good consulting the wishes of the patient in the matter of his treatment. Experts imported from the English institute where they are supposed to have studied such cases in abundance have diagnosed the Indian disease and have prescribed the dose. What more do you want? Perhaps you murmur that you are not suffering from the disease. You are silly. The Expert Committee have opined, and so you must be suffering. Further, if you are not suffering then you shall suffer, but the experts can never err, particularly experts chosen by another set of experts, experts who had the unique opportunity of examining the patient by proxy, *in camera*, and with supreme solicitude to find out the patient's sickness. And, as with the disease, so with its treatment. And, it was, therefore, an unpardonable heresy on the part of the non-official members to have raised their voice against the unanimous finding of the most eminent Hakims, both indigenous and foreign.

So far Sir George's theory is very handy. But may I remind the honourable gentleman that it is possible to stretch the beautiful theory to more delicious conclusions? For instance, I am prepared to prove by an expert committee of specialists imported from England that Sir George has run amock. Of course, he would say he has not. But my answer is that he is the patient, and his judgment, therefore, cannot be relied upon. Now supposing the experts find that a lunatic asylum is the only safe place for the honourable gentleman, is he prepared to abide by such a finding? If he has the logic and moral courage to say "yes", then, Sir, I am prepared to prove to the hilt this eminently interesting phenomenon by a "commission of the highest possible character." Here is my challenge. Sir George may avail himself of it any day he chooses.

There is another challenge I should like to make. I am also prepared to establish beyond all doubt by a commission of the most eminent criminal lawyers and judges, Indian as well as English, that in all the civilized countries, both eastern and western, but excepting India, the political atmosphere everywhere is surcharged with revolutionary electricity, and that if the logic of the Rowlatt Commission be followed all these countries urgently require far more repressive measures than the black bills, which are sought to be thrust upon the most loyal, the most law-abiding, the most inoffensive, and the most peace-loving population of India. If this could be proved in a manner satisfactory to the Indian Government, are they prepared to wait until other civilized countries have adopted similar measures? An answer to this will be the test of the sincerity of the Government.

As regards the illustrations of a burglar and a snake, the honourable gentleman will pardon us if we characterise them as utter, unmitigated nonsense. That the old Mr. Lowndes of the Bombay Bar is capable of such childish analogies and so vicious humbug, is almost unbelievable. But it is possible that he has degenerated in the bureaucratic atmosphere. He has also the excuse of his short apprenticeship. For, he is hardly a three years' babe in Indian politics. But that is his personal excuse. What about the Government? That a so-called benign Government can talk so lightly by illustrations of burglars and snakes, about the liberties of a loyal and civilised people, that a so-called efficient bureaucracy can proclaim the bankruptcy of their statesmanship with such total shamelessness, that the so-called trustees of Indian liberties can treat the opinion of the accredited representatives of the nation with such naked contempt,—that these things are possible even in this benighted land in these days of reconstruction shows the irony of the times and the futility of ideals.

Talking of burglars and snakes and bloodthirsty revolutionaries! Can Sir George and Sir Verney point to one such per half a million of the population? We challenge the Government, we challenge the Rowlatt Commission, we challenge the Chandavarkar Committee, to bring home charges of sedition by an open trial to even one person per half a million of the population.

Is there any civilized country in the world including Great Britain and Ireland, which can show a cleaner record of loyalty and peacefulness than India? "Oh! But India is not England—the East is not the West!"—Is this the bedrock of policy on which British statesmanship wants to take its stand? If so, let us understand it. Let the issue be clearer. Let the clouds of elusive phraseology and the mist of cant and hypocrisy be removed. Hush up, for goodness' sake, them, the cry of self-determination, equality and independence of all nationalities whether small or great.

One humble suggestion to the honourable non-official members, and Sir, I have done. It is a great consolation to the Indian public that the non-official members have presented a united front in opposing the repressive measures. But let this opposition be thorough and not half-hearted. The non-official members should refuse to work on the Select Committee and should have nothing to do whatever with the Bills. For, it is not that an alteration here or an alteration there that we are seeking. No. We are opposing the Bills tooth and nail. We condemn the very fudnamental principle of the Bills. We absolutely refuse to accept the anarchic spirit underlying the measures. We repel with indignation the charge implied in the Bills that the country needs extraordinary laws to keep its loyalty intact.

There is also the consideration of their self-respect. On the occasion of the vote, for 45 millions, the bureaucracy were very keen to throw the whole responsibility on the non-official members. But immediately a question which vitally affects the liberties and fundamental rights of the people comes before the Council, the anxiety to consult the people's representatives disappears. Not only that. Even before the debate is over, the Government have the audacity to assert that they cannot surrender their judgment even to the unanimous opinion of the non-official members. Well, if that is the attitude of the Government, the only honourable course open for the non-official members is to have nothing to do with these Bills and to throw the whole responsibility on the bureaucracy. And let the bureaucracy beware that the Indian people are not going to purchase the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms or any reforms at this price. The price is much too dear. If India is to be made safe for democracy by Rowlatt Bills, she would not mind another century and a half of political travail and agony.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. VIBHAKAR.

High Court,
Bombay, Feb. 8.

STREET SWEEPING AND FLUSHING

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please publish the following lines in an early issue of your paper?

While so much is being said about the public health of Bombay, I wonder if anybody has thought of the very grave consequences resulting from the prevailing system of sweeping the streets first and flushing them afterwards! I was talking to European gentleman just out from England who told me that this is quite a wrong way of doing things, since people breathe in dust and along with it the disease germs. If only the present system is reversed, viz., have the streets flushed first and swept afterwards, there will be but very little dust floating in the air, and the danger can be greatly minimised.

I find there is much common sense in this argument and the Municipal Corporation ought to give it due attention, as it involves no extra expense or labour.—Yours etc.,

B. N. TIWARI.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

"BOMBAY'S WORST ROAD."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly print in your famous paper the following in the interest of the poor people residing in Ferguson Road.

Many complaints have been made about the bad condition of this road in past years but no steps have been taken up till now. If our City Fathers, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy and Dr. Jawale, who have been again elected in the Corporation, for this ward would take a little trouble not for the sake of voters, but for the *lives* of the poor mill hands, they would certainly see with their own eyes the present condition of this road. It is their duty as corporators to bring Dr. Turner and the Executive Engineer on this road, particularly between the Planet Mill and the Crescent Mill. The bad smell near the latter mill is so bad that the passers are obliged to hold the handkerchiefs to their noses.

I would recommend these city fathers to take a walk on this road without a *victoria or a motor* and they would then experience what is the present state of this road.

I would particularly draw the attention of the officers of Road and Health Department to the correspondence in your paper of the 5th instant under heading *Bombay's Bad Roads*.—Yours, etc.,

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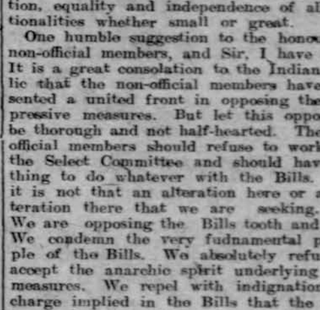

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DELHI, Feb. 8.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th Feb. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.954 Inch.
Temperature of Air	75.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.5 ,,
Dew Point	63.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.680 ,,
Extent of cloud: sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	3.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	82.9 ,,
Minimum ,, do.	68.7 ,,
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind	172 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 8th February 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in the north Punjab; skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal except locally in the submontane districts. Day temperature is above the average in the west Punjab; night temperature is also in excess at Multan, but is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Agra. Day temperature remains below normal at Allahabad; night temperature is lower than usual in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in east Rajputana and are lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and is locally below normal elsewhere. Day temperature is above the average in upper Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is also above normal in upper Sind, but is below it in south-east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal except locally at Bhuj and Dwarka. Day temperature is above the average on the Kathiawar coast; night temperature is lower than usual at Bhuj and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.29 ins. of rain and an overcast sky. Skies have cleared in the north, but remain lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity continues above normal in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is below normal nearly everywhere and the defect is considerable in the south-eastern districts, being as much as 18 deg. at Raipur; night temperature continues above the average in the southern districts, but has decreased and is slightly below normal in the north-west.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear except at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies have cleared except at Hyderabad where the sky is overcast. Humidity is above normal in Hyderabad and the neighbouring districts of the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature remains in excess at Nizamabad; night temperature is above normal except at Bijapur and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—The only rain reported this morning is a light shower at Raipur. A fresh disturbance has appeared in the Persian Gulf and is extending eastwards. Weather is also unsettled in the north of the Madras Presidency and a few showers may occur there.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 7th February, 1919.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa and the south-east of the Central Provinces and local in Chota Nagpur with a few falls on the north Madras coast.

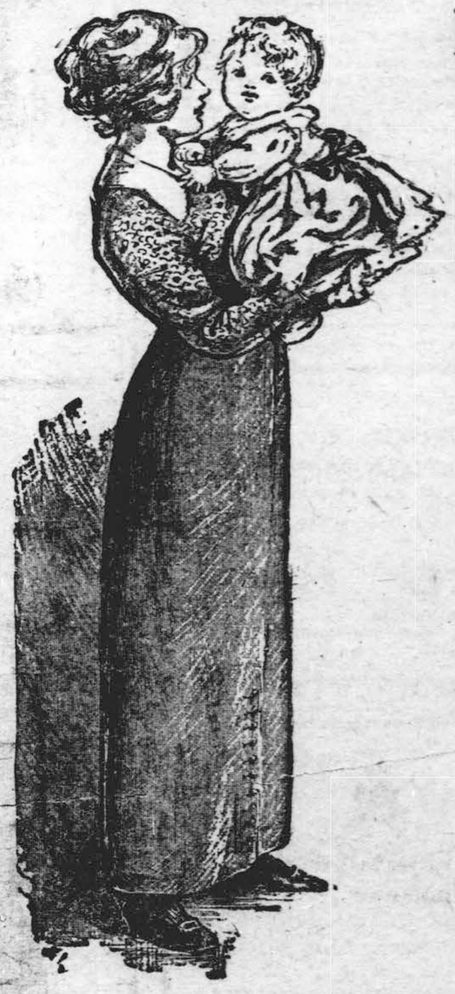
The only big amount not already shown in the Bombay Report is 5 inches at Jagdalpur.

Weather is less unsettled to-day in the north of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on SATURDAY, the 8th of February, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st N.W. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	71.8	57.6	77	0.42	6.01	—0.81
Do (7th)	68.4	55.2	89	..	6.49	—1.16
Jask	75.5	62.2	83	..	5.13	+2.52
Muskat	75.4	66.3	81	..	3.23	+0.98
Do. (7th)	77.1	65.3	81	..	3.23	+1.00
PUNJAB—						
Multan	75.2	51.4	49	..	0.57	—0.30
Rawalpindi	67.3	39.4	66	..	5.76	+1.12
Lahore	69.8	42.4	88	..	2.58	+0.73
Hissar	71.8	45.1	61	..	1.73	+0.59
Ambala	68.6	42.9	88	..	4.43	+1.61
Delhi	68.8	49.8	56	..	2.54	+0.71
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.1	47.5	54	..	1.06	—0.06
Mainpuri	70.5	45.2	72	..	1.41	—0.26
Jhansi	74.6	45.0	59	..	2.37	+1.24
Cawnpore	75.4	47.5	77	..	0.69	—0.63
Allahabad	72.2	47.8	76	..	3.54	+2.00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	82.9	49.8	41	..	0.33	—0.32
Karachi	77.7	60.2	79	..	1.24	+0.35
Ajmer	73.0	43.3	68	..	0.65	—0.28
Jaipur	74.9	48.4	43	..	1.53	+0.62
Kotah	75.7	50.0	53	..	1.22	+0.53
Mount Abu	66.8	48.4	34	—	0.39	—0.34
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80.8	50.3	79	..	0.46	+0.19
Dwarka	81.0	61.5	89	..	0.97	+0.76
Veraval	88.6	61.6	28	..	0.13	—0.22
Rajkot	84.1	52.0	29	..	0	—0.36
Bhavnagar Para	86.4	51.6	47	..	0.01	—0.29
Surat	..	60.2	34	..	0.01	—0.33
Ahmedabad	87.5	60.1	50	..	0.18	—0.02
Deesa	84.0	50.3	31	..	0.24	—0.10
Neemuch	75.7	46.6	30	..	0.61	0
Indore	80.1	50.2	53	..	3.32	+2.54
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	72.9	49.7	76	..	9.88	+8.20
Saugor	72.8	49.7	34	..	3.84	+2.23
Hoshangabad	75.9	50.8	62	..	6.25	+4.86
Khandwa	84.8	53.4	55	..	*1.54	+0.49
Akola	87.0	62.5	64	..	2.38	+0.89
Amraoti	84.8	61.3	44	..	3.37	+1.83
Nagpur	77.5	56.0	65	..	6.99	+5.23
Chanda	81.3	67.0	96	..	3.08	+1.70
Raipur	67.9	61.1	96	0.29	4.93	+3.90
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.9	68.3	73	..	0.20	—0.38
Ratnagiri	82.9	66.1	63	..	3.61	+2.69
Marmugao	83.0	..	94	..	3.01	+1.80
Karwar	87.0	68.9	92	..	4.58	+2.55
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.1	57.6	31	..	0.21	—0.74
Ahmednagar	87.1	62.1	67	..	0.91	—0.40
Poona	91.2	59.3	59	..	1.17	+0.03
Sholapur	94.0	69.5	58	..	1.41	—0.11
Bijapur	93.0	64.1	52	..	0.34	—0.86
Belgaum	90.5	58.7	46	..	4.28	+2.34
Aurangabad	86.3	64.5	68	..	1.66	+0.41
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.7	66.2	71	..	2.52	+1.59
Hyderabad	89.8	69.7	78	..	2.79	+1.58
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.6	74.3	79	..	6.60	+3.18
Calicut	89.4	76.1	85	..	13.68	+7.34
Cochin	88.9	75.2	82	..	14.69	+5.97
Colombo	90.4	72.8	93	..	13.95	—8.36
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.2	73.9	67	..	16.65	+10.28
Bellary	97.5	67.7	66	..	6.14	+3.87
Cuddapah	94.8	72.3	79	..	6.58	+1.75
Madras	87.1	73.8	84	..	50.12	+29.63
Bangalore	88.5	62.8	82	..	8.03	+4.63
Coimbatore	90.8	70.9	75	..	12.51	+7.23
Trichinopoly	93.4	72.8	82	..	13.89	+5.57
Negapatam	86.7	77.7	75	..	42.95	+13.37

Your baby's health is too precious to be experimented with



Every day he is given a food that fails to nourish him is a day of starvation, and leads to indigestion, weakness, and wasting. It takes weeks, sometimes months, to get a wrongly-fed baby back to good health, and whilst one food after another is tried, baby gets weaker and weaker, and the mother is consumed with perpetual anxiety and worry.

That is why the breast-fed baby is so fortunate; if the mother is healthy and the breast-milk is plentiful and rich enough to satisfy him, he rarely has a set-back.

Nearly every mother can feed her baby, now that she has Glaxo to help her; for, if the breast-milk is absent, a mother need not give up all hope until she has tried taking Glaxo herself regularly for a time. The Glaxo should be made rich and strong, and she should take a cupful or two every day. Or she can have milk puddings made with Glaxo.

If the breast-milk is present, but deficient in quantity or poor in quality, it can usually be improved by the mother taking Glaxo herself, as suggested above. But should this not be entirely successful she can still partly feed baby, for she can give him a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast without fear of upsetting him, and only a mother who has fed her baby on Glaxo in this way can tell what a comfort it is. Should she have to go away suddenly, should she become sick, or from any cause be delayed and prevented from getting home at baby's regular feeding time—she does not have to hurry, get excited, over-heated, or tired (all of which are bad for a nursing mother—for she knows that baby will have his bottle of Glaxo, will be satisfied and happy and that his next feed can be breast-milk.

Glaxo can be given in turn with or take the place of breast-milk, because it is not an artificial food—there is nothing artificial about it—it is simply pure milk with extra cream and milk-sugar ... from Glaxo in dry form, because the superfluous water (the germ-carrier of milk) has been driven off by the Glaxo process, which prevents the risk of milk-borne disease, and makes the nourishing curd of the milk easily and quickly digestible by every baby from birth.

Doctors and nurses recommend Glaxo as a complete food for baby because they know it is the purest form of milk obtainable, and because it is free from all risk of milk-conveyed tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other milk-borne diseases.

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SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	8	m	4	12	26	2	8 m	10	57	17 3
			5	48a	25	8		11	44a	21 5
Sun.	9	m	5	22	25	3	9	0	25a	17 5
			7	30a	25	11				
Mon.	10	m	6	50	24	9	10 m	1	42	21 3
			8	45a	26	9		1	42a	17 3
Tues.	11	m	8	15	24	11	11 m	3	5	20 5
			9	43a	27	8		2	45a	16 0
Wed.	12	m	9	28	25	8	12 m	4	3	19 5
			10	28a	28	5		3	38a	16 5
Thur.	13	m	10	25	26	5	13 m	4	47	18 6
			11	4a	28	11		4	21a	16 2
Fri.	14	m	11	6	27	0	14 m	5	22	17 8
			11	38a	29	1		4	59a	16 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb. 8 (Saturday)	Sunrise 7h. 11m.	Sunset 6h. 35m.
,, 9 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 11m.	,, 6h. 36m.
,, 10 (Monday)	,, 7h. 10m.	,, 6h. 36m.
,, 11 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 10m.	,, 6h. 37m.
,, 12 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 37m.
,, 13 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 37m
,, 14 (Friday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 38m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	4h.	27-0m. a.m.
First Quarter	8d	0h.	29-8m. a.m.
Full Moon	15d.	5h.	8-2m. a.m.
Last quarter	23d.	7h.	17-7m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 8th February, 1919, was 30.166 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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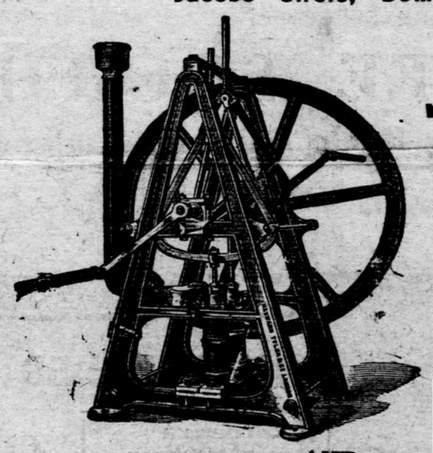
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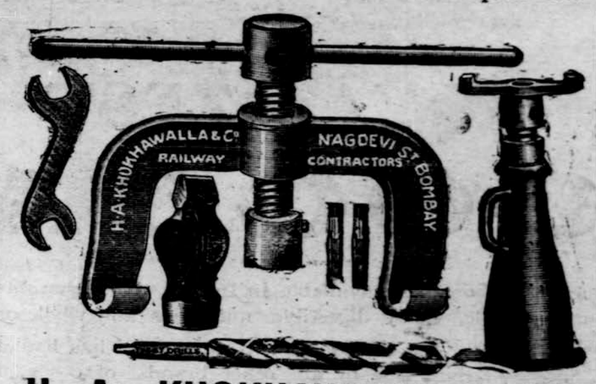

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